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BRITISH RULE IN PALESTINE UNDER FIRE

Mandates Commission of League Says Outbreaks Were Avoidable

FIRMER HAND SEEN IN BRITAIN'S REPLY

Long-Awaited Report Decries Delay in Defining Right of Jews and Arabs

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Detailed criticism of the British Government's administration of the Palestine mandate during the last decade forms the contents of a long-awaited report of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations issued Aug. 25.

Simultaneously the British Colonial Office publishes a reply expressing great surprise at the severe nature of the League of Nations' criticism, which, it is held, was unheralded by any previous suggestions from the Mandates Commission.

Most significantly, however, the commission concluded that it hopes the British Government has learned the lessons of the past and will in the future maintain more adequate police protection in Palestine, will formulate a more positive policy looking toward the economic development of the country, will not fail to foresee outbreaks of rioting in such places as the Wailing Wall, and in general instead of merely acting as an umpire between Arab and Jewish groups will pursue a vigorous constructive program to achieve the dual aim of a Jewish national home and local self-government.

Points of Difference

The League report first considers the conclusions of the Sir Walter Shaw commission, differing on two main points. First the Mandates Commission insists the outbreaks of September, 1929, might have been foreseen and prevented by adequate police and intelligence service. This charge turns on the issue of whether the Arab attacks were premeditated. The Shaw commission declared they were not, while the Mandates Commission charges that the Shaw report itself gives indication of certain premeditation.

The British Government in its reply denies the statement and asserts full confidence in the judicial reliability of the Shaw report.

The Mandates Commission, however, continues to charge that police regulations defining practices which Arabs or Jews might engage in before the Wailing Wall were issued too late,

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Waziris and British Clash in Peshawar; Kohat Road Closed

SIMLA, India (AP)—Captain Ashcroft was killed and 41 other British and native fighting men were slain in a hand-to-hand encounter on the Bannu-Kohat road in the Kurram region of the Northwest Frontier Province according to an official report Aug 25.

Fazal Quadar, an Afghan mullah, leader of the hostile force, was also fatally wounded. Eight fighting men of the British company were killed and 10 injured. Thirty-two waziris were slain, 14 were wounded and 70 taken prisoner in the most important engagement in Peshawar Province in recent days.

The British forces, comprising a platoon of infantry, was drawn into the battle when one of the tribesmen shot down Captain Ashcroft from behind while he was engaged in an argument with one of the opposing force.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The attempted investment of Peshawar by Afridis has turned the interest of the world to this strange capital of the ancient border country that lies between British India and Afghanistan.

Peshawar is situated on the left bank of the River Bara, 11 miles from Jamrud, at the entrance of the Kyber Pass. The town gives its name to a district of the Province. The tribes of the immediate neighborhood are known as Pathans (a word similar to Afghans), but the people of the town are known as Peshawaris.

The city is very old. For centuries the spot has been the focal point for the Indo-Afghan trade, and pictorial scenes are forever being presented in the narrow streets, the wall-encircled courtyards, and the tortuous roads that twine among tall houses of quaint design.

There is a "street of story tellers" in Peshawar. But stranger tales than these old Peshawaris tell to each other are to be picked up in the bazaars, as any who have read Kipling's "Kim" know. Fierce-looking and picturesquely dressed natives from Afghanistan and Central Asia parade the streets.

Outside the district of Peshawar British India ceases. It is in this area that the Afridi marauders have been operating.

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Named by Democrats for Governor of Texas

ROSS S. STERLING

Sterling Wins in Texas Race for Governor

Defeats Mrs. Ferguson in Democratic Primary by 100,000 Votes

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Nomination of Ross S. Sterling of Houston for Governor in the Democratic run-off primary Aug. 23, indicated by unofficial returns, was hailed by Texas newspapers Aug. 25 as meaning political oblivion for his opponent, Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson.

The greatest number of voters ever to cast ballots in a Texas election denied Mrs. Ferguson the opportunity of again being Governor. Mr. Sterling's margin of victory was approximately 100,000 votes. The latest tabulation was: Sterling, 464,798; Mrs. Ferguson, 371,654.

Mrs. Ferguson and her husband, James E., have been figures in Texas politics for 16 years. After serving as Governor from 1914 to 1917, he was ousted, and failed for the nomination in 1918. Mrs. Ferguson became Governor in 1924. She was defeated for renomination by Gov. Dan Moody in 1926. Mr. Ferguson's impeachment was ruled as barring him from the present race.

Mr. Sterling will be opposed in the November election by Dr. George C. Butte of Austin, nominated by the Republicans in the first primary a month ago. The Democratic nomination has been equivalent to election since reconstruction days.

The Democratic nominee, a capitalist and newspaper publisher, issued a statement asking Democrats to forget the bitterness of the campaign and join him in a constructive program of government.

Sterling P. Strong of Dallas, former prohibition crusader and state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League 20 years ago, was defeated for the Democratic nomination for Lieut.-Gov. by Edgar Witt of Waco, State Senator.

Chile Aids Aerial Caribbean Survey

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In an eight-minute telephone conversation, heard with complete clarity at both ends of the line, Capt. A. W. Stevens, photographer of the National Georgraphic Society's aerial survey of the Caribbean and eastern South America, informed Dr. John Oliver LaGorce, vice-president of the society, from Santiago, Chile, that the Chilean Government had offered to place at the disposal of the expedition an army airplane and pilots for a survey of all parts of that republic.

Captain Stevens' voice was carried over 900 miles of wire from Santiago over the Andes to the suburbs of Buenos Aires, Argentina, then dispatched by short wave radio to Nectong, New Jersey, where it was picked up by wire again and carried to New York City, then relayed to Washington.

The Washington end of the conversation traveled by an entirely separate route (to New York City, Lawrenceville, N. J., thence to another radio station in Argentina, then by wire across the South American continent) to avoid interference of ether waves.

BERLIN REDS LEVY TRIBUTE ON PUBLIC

BERLIN (AP)—Communists demonstrating in connection with the political campaign for the forthcoming Reichstag elections began, Aug. 24, an almost warlike offensive in various parts of Berlin, indiscriminately attacking Fascists, police and passers-by; 100 were arrested.

They used bottles, chairs and table legs as weapons. At one place they laid down a barrage of glasses, cups and saucers.

In the East End they closed one street and levied contributions for the Communist Party upon all pedestrians and vehicles. In the North End a Communist procession was led by two women dressed as priests, both of whom were arrested.

Forty-one Fascists also were arrested.

GETS WEEKLY DOLE —MONEY LENDER NOW

LONDON (AP)—A man drawing 8s. 3d. (about $2.06) weekly dole money from the Government under the unemployment benefit has applied for a money lender's license and received it.

4245-FOOT SPAN CROSSES HUDSON AT POUGHKEEPSIE

Toll Bridge Built at Cost of $6,000,000 Links Main Highways

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The new vehicular bridge across the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie was formally opened on Aug. 25 by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Alfred E. Smith, one-time Governor, in a brief ceremony which included the cutting of ribbons on both ends of the span.

Immediately after the formalities a long procession of automobiles, many of them decorated in gay colors, passed over the bridge, paraded through the streets of Highland, a village opposite Poughkeepsie on the west bank of the Hudson, and returned to this city.

The bridge opening ceremonies were placed entirely in the hands of the present Chief Executive of New York State and the man in whose administration the project was started. Both Governor Roosevelt and Mr. Smith made brief addresses on the Poughkeepsie side and Mrs. Smith cut the ribbon.

They then proceeded to the Highland side, where each spoke again and Mrs. Roosevelt cut the ribbon on the west end of the span. Returning to the Poughkeepsie side again, they headed the procession which passed over the bridge, followed by hundreds of automobiles.

In order to co-operate with the city's program to celebrate the opening of the bridge to traffic, Governor Roosevelt withheld the collection of tolls until midnight and hundreds of persons took advantage of this opportunity to ride or walk over the bridge free of charge.

The bridge was designed by Ralph Modjeski and Daniel E. Moran and was erected under the supervision of Col. Frederick Stuart Greene, head of the State Department of Public Works. It was made possible by an act of the New York State Legislature in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Bombs in Calcutta Miss Police Chief; Riot in Shahapur

CALCUTTA, Bengal, India (AP)—Two bombs were thrown at a motorcar occupied by Sir Charles Tegart, police commissioner, Aug. 25. Both exploded in the road, injuring the driver of the car and damaging the machine. One of the assassins was hit by flying fragments of his missile and was mortally wounded.

Sir Charles was driving through Dalhousie Square in the European business quarter when the bombs were thrown. He sprang from the car, chased the second assailant, whose flight was halted by the police. Another man also was arrested with two bombs in his possession, the authorities stated.

NAGPUR, Central Provinces, India (AP)—Several policemen were injured and one native killed as a consequence of a clash, Aug. 23, in the village of Shahapur, Betul district. Many natives were injured.

The fighting began when police attempted to arrest a leader of a mob of thousands of Gonds—low-caste natives—who were breaking the forest law. The police at first charged, but could not break up the gathering. Thereupon they fired on the crowd.

Bar Is Sought Against Rush of Aliens to American Jobs

Washington Is Urged to Follow Example of Great Britain and Canada in Restricting Immigration, So Nationals Can Have What Work There Is

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A ringing declaration that it is "absolutely ridiculous" to permit immigration to continue unchecked into the United States at a time when millions of men are unemployed was made by Harry Hull, commissioner of immigration, following publication of the preliminary 1930 census figures of national unemployment.

"Great Britain and Canada have acted to restrict immigration in the present industrial crisis, the United States should do the same," Mr. Hull declared. "Under the present immigration law, approximately 275,000 immigrants are pouring into the United States annually to seek jobs and employment, when the 1930 census figures show that 2 per cent of the total American population, or 2,508,151 workers, are now themselves looking for jobs.

"The new immigrants compete with native Americans for the available jobs, which the figures show are insufficient to go around.

"Faced with a similar problem Canada has shut off the flow of outside job hunters, to protect its own nationals. In Canada, discretion is vested in the immigration authorities to bar the door to immigrants in emergencies; the step is one of the first taken when a slump occurs. There is no similar provision in the immigration law in the United States. We are compelled to let coal miners come in although there is desperate unemployment in the coal industry. Despite the lack of jobs, new job hunters arrive on every boat.

"There ought to be some authorization somewhere under the American law to permit us to restrict immigration that is not needed. I have advocated that for years. If we had this authority probably immigration would have been curtailed in the past two years. It is absolutely ridiculous now to speak of 'relief for the unemployed' and leave the door open for a continued influx of new jobless immigrants."

Commentators on the census bureau's figures here pointed out that while the 2,500,000 or so workers now hunting for work represent only about 2 per cent of the total United States population, which includes children and millions of other non-workers, they actually represent a much higher percentage of the total working force of the country.

The census bureau is preparing additional compilations which will be issued shortly on this phase of the matter. In addition the bureau reached this preliminary figure of the number of unemployed after placing other qualifications around the number of idle workers recorded. The figure includes only those persons "out of a job, able to work and looking for a

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

CHINA EXTRALITY END FORESEEN AS AID TO AMERICA

Politics Parley Speaker Says Safety Would Increase for Foreigners

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

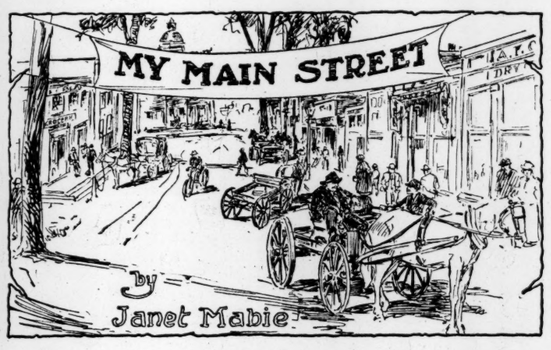
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Exceptional treaty rights in China, based on the doctrine of extraterritoriality, will never be extended for Americans beyond the life the present treaties, which expire in about three years, Dr. Thomas F. Millard, political and diplomatic adviser to the Chinese Government, predicted before the Far-East general conference of the Institute of Politics here Aug. 25.

The end of these exceptional rights will in no way endanger the lives or property of Americans in China, but will rather increase their safety as the result of the removal of friction and jealousy now caused by these rights, he maintained.

Dr. Millard, formerly an American journalist and political writer, cited the inevitability of this new political and social freedom for China after asserting that the only solution to China's present condition lies in self-determination. He rejected the possibility of solution "through the League of Nations or any other political entity" as had been advocated by speakers at previous sessions of the institute, and said the Chinese would "look with suspicion upon any foreign intervention of this type."

"The difficulty experienced by the League in dealing with such a question as opium," he said, "indicates how foolish it would be to expect such a

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)



1—CARL SANDBURG

CARL SANDBURG used to live at Edgewater, out of Chicago; and if your eyes were sharp, and you were abroad in down-town Chicago late at night, you might have seen him prowling about, coat collar turned up, a hat jammed down over the dark gray, brilliant eyes; and a little later you might have found in his "Notebook" in the Chicago Daily News something he had seen in a night when you and he passed in the gloom or under an arc.

None seems quite sure when Sandburg picked up and moved 75 miles out to the edge of the lake in Michigan. Things have happened fast to him since he won the Levinson Poetry Prize in 1914; I think he loves the jangle of the city, perhaps best of all, but when he has a lot of work to do he hugs the dunes and the woods.

So we agreed to meet at his place in Harbert. Many people said, "Tut, there is no such place," quite as if a man would not know where he lived.

There was a distinct flavor to the directions for getting to Sandburg. "Come to Michigan City. Cross the city in quite a hurry . . ." (Remember Gimme-the-axe in Rootabaga Pigeons?) "Get a bus just after noon. Ride until you come to a gasoline station at a cross road on the Benton Harbor road. Get down there. A man will fetch you to us."

All, no doubt, would have been well but for the clumsy selection of the wrong crossroads and the wrong gasoline station; there had to be a good deal of telephoning back and forth over the lines of people who grew bored over the Sandburg guest.

Still it was warm and agreeable in the wrong gasoline station; the man there helped to while the time by toasting a bit of bread, and producing a pot of jam and some milk, and inquiring, "Can I boil you up an egg?" and exhibiting four absurd puppies and conversing on the ways of men and things across a show case filled with many little bright candies, and dolls' umbrellas, and jackknives and shoe laces and papers of pins and spools of thread.

A rescue car came. Back at the right crossroads a little side road leads to the west, becomes a little lane, turns south, then west again and ends at last in a little pine clearing. Nothing is to be seen but a garage in the lee of a steep hill. But you hear water roaring and you look to see where it is, and you see a house on top of the hill; a tall house whose top is in tree tops. Up stairs—through a door—up more stairs, one level after another, and when there is nowhere

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

BRIAND FIRM ON PLAN DESPITE ALL OPPOSITION

France Invites 26 Nations' Delegates to Geneva Before Assembly Meets

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The invitation by France to 26 European governments, who are members of the League of Nations, to send delegates to the conference at Geneva on Sept. 8, two days before the opening of the Assembly of the League, would imply that the project of federation will be discussed before the League actually meets, though there seems nothing to prevent the Assembly afterward considering the matter.

Aristide Briand's new memorandum, which is an analysis and résumé of the replies of the various countries, is completed and approved. It should not be confounded with the official publication containing the replies themselves.

It is understood that M. Briand means to proceed with the plan for federation despite the opposition which manifests itself both in France and in other countries. His reappointment as head of the French delegation constitutes a Cabinet indorsement of his policy and the British, German and Italian objections, reservations and preliminary conditions are not regarded as insuperable. At any rate there is nothing to prevent serious consideration of the scheme whatever be its subsequent fate. There are indications that the Briand report is modest and objective, but he will have opportunity to amplify it in a more enthusiastic and positive manner by word of mouth.

After preliminary deliberations it will be decided whether the European nations desire to bring the matter before the League of Nations and in what form it will come before the Assembly. The conference is perfectly free to pronounce on the procedure to be followed, and it is difficult to see how the British wish, which is also the unexpressed wish of other countries, for carrying the question to the League itself, can be left unfulfilled unless it is dropped altogether by the European conference, which, needless to say, is extremely unlikely.

Reich Prefers Briand Plan Discussed in League

BERLIN—The Reich is eager that Aristide Briand's Pan-European plan be discussed at the League of Nations' coming session itself and not at the special conference in Geneva preceding it, it is stated here. This would show fully that the Pan-Europe scheme is not a competitor of the League of Nations but is bound up with the latter, it is declared here.

England, so it is said, supports this idea while France still seems to want to treat M. Briand's plan in a separate meeting of European statesmen. The coming session is the first in which the Reich will participate as a true member of the League, it is declared here, for only since the liberation of the Rhineland has Germany regained its sovereignty.

The League of Nations' Constitution states that only nations enjoying sovereignty may become members. Dr. Julius Curtius, German Foreign Minister, will represent the Reich at the coming session in Geneva..

'Y' DELEGATES USE AIR, RAIL AND MOTOR

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. (AP)—By air, rail and automobile, 200 delegates arrived here Aug. 25 for the opening of the ninth international convention of Y. M. C. A. men's clubs.

Five countries, the United States, Mexico, China, India and Canada, are represented on the convention roll call. A delegation of five members from Massachusetts landed at the Wilkes-Barre airport after a flight from Boston.

AERIAL DERBIES THRILL 85,000 AT CHICAGO MEET

'Casey' Jones Comes Out of Retirement to Win Civilian Event

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Crowds are flocking to the tenth annual National Air Races at the Curtiss-Wright-Reynolds Airport here. In two days 85,000 have seen them, 30,000 Aug. 23 and 55,000 Aug. 24.

Arrival of two cross-country derbies were included in the program of Aug. 24. In the men's class B flight from Hartford, Conn., J. Wesley Smith, of Philadelphia, arrived first with elapsed time of 8h. 24m. 23.1s. for the 1170 miles. He won $1200 for this event. Henry A. Little Jr., of Philadelphia, was second for $750, and Charles Meyers, of Cleveland, O., was third, for $500.

In the men's class A, Atlantic Derby, 1500 miles from Miami, Fla., the winner was Arthur Killups, of La Grange, Ill. He covered the distance in 11h. 53m. 23.1s., winning $1750.

Charles S. (Casey) Jones of New York, a veteran of the flying game, came out of retirement to win the civilian cabin plane race, making 10 laps of a five-mile course in 20m. 4.7s. He averaged 141.41 miles an hour.

In a duration gliding contest, W. H. Harris remained aloft 42 3-5 seconds. For spot landing in gliders J. K. O'Meara, of Akron, won first prize, coming within 32 feet of the flag.

After a flag-raising in the presence of 30,000 spectators, the race meeting was opened Aug. 23 by Hiram Bingham, Senator from Connecticut, president of the National Aviation Association of America, and Earle H. Reynolds, president of the Chicago Air Race Corporation.

James Haizlip of Wichita, Kan., won the first race of the meeting, taking the $1000 prize for ships with engines of 300 horsepower or less.

The first of the seven air derbies finished at 3:20 p. m., with John Livingston, of Aurora, Ill., taking the $4000 first prize for the 1800-mile jaunt from Brownsville, Tex.

The foreign fliers performed solo stunts, the work of Marcel Doret of France being outstanding.

Nanking Munition Train Is Blown Up; Rebels Suspected

KWEITEH, Honan (AP)—A Nationalist ammunition train, composed of 19 cars, was blown up near here Aug. 25. Casualties, though undetermined, are believed small.

While cause of the blaze which set off the explosion was unknown, it was rumored rebel spies were responsible for the conflagration. Explosion of the ammunition, which consisted largely of heavy caliber shells and aerial bombs, ripped out the railroad right-of-way, twisted steel cars, and hurled debris hundreds of feet.

With the Nationalist Government suffering a severe loss from burning of the train, it was reported fighting along the Haichow-Tungkwan Railroad was at a low ebb as a result of the unprecedented heavy rains in northern Honan Province.

The rains have kept up for the past two weeks, resulting in damaging floods, which have covered many thousands of acres of grain. Lands on both sides of the railroad are submerged, transforming battle lines into mud wallows.

Reward Offered for Cities

SHANGHAI (AP)—Seeking to stimulate Nationalist soldiers to continue the offensive against the northern rebels, President Chiang Kai-shek, Nationalist generalissimo on Aug. 24, offered large rewards to military units effecting the capture of important Honan Province cities.

President Chiang's announcement said the first Nationalist unit entering the important northern strongholds of Kiafeng, Chengchow or Honan-fu will receive 1,000,000 dollars Mexican for each city. He hopes to heighten Nationalist troops' eagerness to engage rebel forces, who are holding virtually the entire Haichow-Tungkwan railway, crossing northern Honan.

He further stated the unit capturing Kungshien, important arsenal town west of Chengchow, would receive 200,000 Mexican dollars.

130 Communists Arrested

NANKING (AP)—Accusing Communists of seeking to undermine the Government, garrison soldiers on Aug. 23 arrested 130 additional "Reds" in city-wide raids. Many Communist "cells" were smashed and huge quantities of propaganda seized.

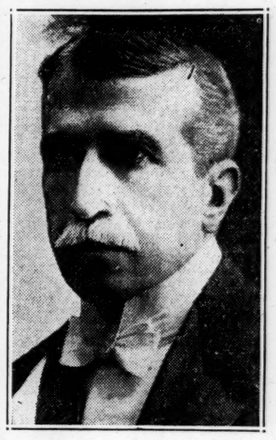
Nationalist authorities were stirred to action by discovery on Aug. 22 of dynamite and other explosives in an alleged plot of "Reds" to destroy government buildings. Twenty Communists were arrested to prevent disturbances within the capital.

HEAD OF GERMANY'S NEW ARMY RESIGNS

BERLIN (AP)—Gen. Wilhelm Heye, commander-in-chief of the German Reichswehr, resigned Aug. 25. General Heye, who visited the United States in 1927, succeeded General von Seeckt as commander of the Reichswehr in October, 1926.

The latter resigned at that time because of criticism growing out of his permitting one of the former Kaiser's sons to participate in military maneuvers. It was stated that General Heye had resigned for personal reasons, feeling that a younger man should head the army.

Forced to Drop Reins of 11-Year Rule in Peru



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AUGUSTO B. LEGUIA

German Fliers Cross Atlantic to Nova Scotia

Landed at Iceland, Greenland and Labrador—On Way to United States

HALIFAX, N. S. (AP)—The German seaplane D-1422, carrying Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, German aviator and his crew of three from Germany to New York, arrived at Halifax Aug. 25 after a one-stop flight from Queensport, N. S.

The fliers, who landed at the fishing village of Marie Joseph, some 80 miles east of Halifax, early in the day to make sure of their directions in a dense fog, took off from the village at 12:15 p. m., and reached Halifax a few minutes before half past one. They left Queensport at 5:30 a. m.

QUEENSPORT, N. S. (AP)—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, German flier, and three companions, in a big Dornier Wal flying boat—one of the two used by Roald Amundsen in his 1925 Arctic expedition—swooped down upon the harbor here at 1:45 p. m., Aug. 24, having made the flight from Labrador in six hours and 45 minutes.

The aviators left the island of Sylt in the North Sea on their transatlantic flight, Aug. 18, keeping their destination secret. They flew to the Faroe Islands and thence to Reykjavik, Iceland, where they announced they were returning to Germany, where Captain von Gronau is chief of a commercial air service school.

Aug. 22 the plane left Reykjavik, but chose a course toward Greenland instead of toward Germany, and after reporting position occasionally by radio landed at Ivigtut, Greenland. Fuel had been sent on there and Aug. 23 the plane took off and continued to Cartwright Bay, Labrador. The start from Cartwright Bay for the American Continent was made at 7 a. m., Aug. 24.

The transatlantic crossing is the third westward flight of the North Atlantic. The other two, however, were non-stop crossings. They were that of the Bremen, carrying Capt. Hermann Koehl, Baron von Hünefeld, and Col. James Fitzmaurice, and that of the Southern Cross, captained by Wing Commander Charles Kingsford-Smith. The first ended at Green-Island, Labrador, and the second at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Besides Captain von Gronau there are aboard the ship Edward Zemmer, aviation student, Franz Hack, mechanic, and a wireless operator named Albrecht.

Flight Surprises Germany

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—News that Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau succeeded in flying from Europe to North America, thus being the second German pilot to cross the Atlantic Ocean from East to West, was received here with much surprise and considerable satisfaction, as he had succeeded in keeping his plan a secret. The difference between this flight and the two preceding ones is that it involved considerably less risk, as several landings were made on the way, it is pointed out here.

Glider Flies 101 Miles

WASSERKUPE, Ger. (AP) — The world's distance record for glider flying was broken Aug. 24 by Robert Kronfeld, Austrian glider expert, who made a flight of 101 miles. He was aloft six hours.

Britain to Test Dirigibles

OTTAWA (AP)—Commercial possibilities of the British dirigibles will be tested in a series of flights between England and Egypt this winter, according to Sir John F. A. Higgins of the British Air Ministry who is in Ottawa.

Italian Air Tour Starts

ROME (AP)—Fifty-two touring planes took off on what was termed the first aerial tour of Italy. General Balbo, Air Minister, acted as starter for the first of the machines.

The plane of the German, Herr Lusser, got away first. There were no American entries.

Flies 31 Minutes on Back

BREMEN (AP)—Gerd Achgelis, a German stunt flier, on Aug. 23 flew 31 minutes on his back, with one passenger. He claimed a world record for upside-down flying.

PERU RISES AND FORCES OUT LEGUIA

President, Who Ruled 11 Years, Reported in Flight to Panama

REVOLT THUS FAR APPEARS PEACEFUL

Military Junta in Control Names Cabinet—To Adhere to Constitution

LIMA, Peru (AP)—A new government, composed of a military junta, ruled Peru Aug. 25 following the resignation and departure for Panama of President Augusto B. Leguia, who had ruled since 1919.

When dissatisfaction grew in the country yesterday following news of a revolt at Arequipa led by Lieut.-Col. Sanchez Cerro, the former Cabinet resigned and the President immediately dictated a new one.

About 1 a. m. Aug. 25 President Leguia appeared at the governmental palace and began swearing in the new ministry.

In a dramatic interruption Col. Leonidas Gonzales Hondemar rushed in to notify the President that a military committee had important news for him. Leaving two ministers unsworn, the President conferred with the officers' group and was told that his new Cabinet, headed by Gen. Fernando Sarmiento, was unsatisfactory. He was asked to resign and complied.

Thereupon the junta announced formation of a new government in the following communiqué: "In view of the difficult situation existing in the country, President Reguia has decided to resign and will be replaced by a government junta, appointed by army institutions, as follows: President and Minister Without Portfolio, Gen. Manuel Ponce; Foreign Affairs, Naval Captain Julio V. Glocochea; Government and Police, Col. Eulogio Castillo; Justice and Public Education, Lieut. Arturo Zapata; Finance and Commerce, Col. Ricardo Llona; Public Works, Sergt.-Maj. Eduardo Castro Rios; Marine and Aviation, Rear Admiral Cesar Bielich.

"This junta also will include Lieut.-Col. Sanchez Cerro when he arrives at Lima. (Sanchez Cerro began the revolt.) A special commission will fly to Arequipa to inform Col. Sanchez Cerro of these events."

It was learned that the military junta in control will dissolve Congress after sending that body an official message telling of President Leguia's resignation. The new government, it was said, will adhere to the present Constitution.

There is complete order and normality here, and little is known of what has happened to the south, where at least Arequipa is in the hands of insurgents. An official announcement said the cruiser Bolognesi and the submarine R-3 had sailed for Mollendo in order to blockade that port.

American Naval Reserve Officer Reported Seized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Embassy in Lima, Peru, advised the State Department Aug. 25 that Lieut.-Commander Harold B. Grow of the American Naval Reserve was captured by revolutionists at Camana on the morning of Aug. 24. He holds the title of captain in the Peruvian Navy.

Lieutenant-Commander Grow resigned from active status in the navy two years to accept an appointment as director-general of the Peruvian air forces. Although working with the United States Naval Mission to Peru, he was not attached to it because of his civilian status. The embassy is seeking assurance of his safety, communicating through informal channels with the revolutionists.

Inquiries are also being made by the Embassy regarding the seizure at Arequipa by the insurgents of an airplane of the Faucett Aviation Company. Elmer J. Faucett, an American citizen, listed at the State Department from Savona, N. Y., who heads the company, is believed to be in Arequipa.

The Peruvian Ambassador to Washington, Manuel Freyre de Santander, had received no official communication concerning the revolt. Embassy officials said they did not consider the insurgent movement would affect the Embassy.

Americans Have Large Investments in Peru

WASHINGTON (AP)—American investments of considerable size are believed by commercial observers in the capital to be directly in the path of the armed outbreak in Peru.

Among the American concerns operating largely in Peru are W. R. Grace & Co., with large sugar holdings, and the Foundation Company, building and bonding concern, operating extensively in the Lima area. A large American project is the Bertram Lee concession for building a railroad from the eastern Andean slope in the northern part to the Pacific coast. Exploitation of oil fields and colonization projects is involved in this undertaking. The concessions recently were transferred to W. R. Davis of New York.

The Peruvian debt in the United States was placed at $85,000,000 in loans contracted largely with the National City Bank of New York and Seligman & Co. An additional loan of $15,000,000 has been authorized, it was learned, but latest reports were that no American bank had offered to float it.

100,000 MILES FLOWN IN U. S. EVERY 24 HOURS

Assistant Air Secretary Foresees Far-Reaching Effects of Aviation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Six days after President Hoover conferred at Rapidan with leaders of commercial aviation in federal and private services, the report of the Department of Commerce which served as background for the conversation was issued by Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics. It shows that approximately 200,000 passengers will be carried on regular air transport routes in the present year and that 100,000 miles of scheduled flying is going on every 24 hours within continental United States.

The report also shows that aircraft construction has suffered a slump and dropped far behind last year's figure, although facilities are available to raise it to former levels with little difficulty.

The department's report covers commercial aviation in America in the last 18 months. In many directions the report indicates otherwise unqualified progress, particularly in the field of passenger air travel, in which Mr. Hoover is particularly interested. Eighteen months ago 35 companies operated 59 scheduled air lines, flying 69,000 miles every 24 hours.

Today 45 companies operate 137 air, mail and express routes, flying approximately 120,000 miles daily. The length of these routes has been extended from the United States, Canada and Mexico and near-by countries to the West Indies and almost the whole of Central and South America.

Mr. Young emphasized that air transportation is coming to be concentrated into relatively fewer hands, but that the bigger companies are more specialized. Out of about 6786 licensed airplanes in the country, he reported about 650 are employed in scheduled air transportation. Eighty per cent of the balance are used for miscellaneous commercial flying and only 20 per cent thus far are employed for "pleasure flying."

The report gives a detailed account of federal assistance to commercial flying in construction of air beacons, rcutes, licenses and the like.

"Considered in the light of recorded developments during the past few years the possibilities offered by a comprehensive and economically sound air transport system are indeed far-reaching," Mr. Young says, and he adds that the lines "can eventually be extended in such a way as to affect favorably our industrial and commercial relations with practically every country in the world."

Mr. Young praised the provisions of the Waters Air Mail Act. Incidentally, under this act bids for two new transcontinental air mail contracts will be opened Aug. 25. Stipulations for the bids require six months' night flying experience by the bidders.

Pilsudski Offered Polish Premiership

BERLIN (AP)—The resignation of the Polish Cabinet headed by Col. Walery Slawek was reported Aug. 24 from Warsaw. Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, "Strong man of Poland," may be called upon to form a new Cabinet.

Walery Slawek, Premier, resigned when the members found themselves unable to master the situation, and Marshal Pilsudski, the dispatches said, has been asked by President Moscicki to succeed Colonel Slawek, who said he found himself overworked.

Asking until Aug. 25 to consider the offer of leadership, Marshal Pilsudski said:

"I understand Colonel Slawek's motives perfectly. I'm especially pleased that he doesn't desire to be everybody's handy man. Hence I'll select a system of work whereby my task as Premier will be eased."

He added that if he did take over the Government, it would be only on condition that the members of the resigned Slawek Cabinet coöperate with him.

ROYALIST TO WAIVE HUNGARIAN TITLES

BUDAPEST, Hungary (AP) — Archduke Albrecht intends to renounce all titles and privileges as a member of the Hapsburg family, it became known Aug. 25, and emigrate to Brazil. The archduke recently acquired 150,000 acres of land in Brazil and intends to settle with about 400 of his nationals.

Archduke Albrecht, candidate of the Anti-Legitimist Party for the Hungarian throne, settled his opposition to Prince Otto last May when he swore allegiance to the legitimist heir apparent.

His unexpected return to Budapest Aug. 19 was the cause of a sensation in Royalist circles until he announced his intention to abide by his decision in favor of Otto.

SASKATCHEWAN POOL SEEKS PROVINCIAL AID

REGINA, Sask. (AP)—Convinced that an emergency exists, the Saskatchewan wheat pool, whose marketings represent 60 per cent of the total yield of the Province, has sought government aid and advocates formation of a wheat board which would market the whole of the 1930 crop, including that of nonpool members.

A resolution advocating formation of such a board has been presented to J. T. M. Anderson, the Premier. A special legislative session would have to be called to adopt a measure setting up a provincial wheat board. Owing to the advanced stage of the harvest, immediate action is necessary. What action the Premier will take has not been announced.

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Davis Is Optimistic on Trade Recovery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHARON, Pa.—Even greater prosperity will succeed the present slump through which the country is passing, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, told citizens here, Aug. 23, at a home-coming reception in his honor.

"At this particular time," Mr. Davis said, "many are troubled and discouraged all over the country because of a temporary business depression. In one way or another it affects us all. Yet I have never been so moved to utter a word of cheer. I for one continue to have confidence in this great country of ours, and that confidence is not mere empty words, but is born of experience. Every depression I have witnessed has passed and gone its way, leaving greater prosperity behind it."

In a talk preceding that of Mr. Davis, Vice-President Curtis praised the Secretary's rise from a worker in the Sharon steel mills to the holder of a Cabinet post under three Presidents.

Farm Improvement Seen in Five States

WASHINGTON (AP)—Improvement in farm conditions in five states affected by the drought was reported to President Hoover Aug. 25 by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, upon the latter's return from an automobile tour of the regions, with experts of the department.

"I feel much better about the situation," Mr. Hyde said on leaving the White House. He with Dr. Harry N. Vinall, specialist on southern pastures in the Bureau of Plant Industry, and John B. Shepard of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, made a four-day trip through Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, southern Indiana and southern Ohio.

"I think probably the worst affected area in the drought-stricken sections we visited was the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia," Mr. Hyde said. "In a general way the loss of the corn crop is at least as great as estimated, but the hopeful thing is that the rains are bringing back the pastures."

4245-FOOT SPAN CROSSES HUDSON AT POUGHKEEPSIE

(Continued from Page 1)

1923 after an intensive campaign by Poughkeepsie residents.

The structure is 4245 feet long, the main span being 1500 feet in length. Each of the shore spans is 750 feet long and the approach on the Poughkeepsie side is 1100 feet long. The bridge is of the suspension type and cost $6,000,000. Tolls will be charged until this sum is repaid to the State.

The bridge links main highways to the Catskill Mountains, the Berkshires, the Delaware Water Gap, Albany, New York, Philadelphia and Boston. It is located south of the railroad bridge.

Screening of Billboards Leads to Court Action

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The screening of billboards at the Poughkeepsie end of the State's new $6,000,000 vehicular bridge between Poughkeepsie and Highland has led to a court action.

Col. Frederick S. Greene, superintendent of public works, who ordered the advertising sign "hidden," is named as defendant in the action and has been called to appear Aug. 26 in the Supreme Court at White Plains.

The sign is on private property, but Colonel Green had a plain white sign erected on State land just in front of it near the bridge approach.

In a statement issued here Colonel Greene said he intended to erect screens in front of other signs that mar the view from the bridge approach. "Too many posters litter the countryside," he declared.

Bridge Authority Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HYDE PARK, N. Y.—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has just recommended that the Legislature authorize a mid-Hudson bridge authority to control and operate the new bridge just opened at Poughkeepsie, the Bear Mountain Bridge and the proposed Catskill bridge. The cost of setting up such an authority would be approximately $8,000,000, he estimated, but there would be sufficient income to carry all charges.

50 PERSONS INJURED IN DIXMUDE RIOTING

BRUSSELS (AP)—Fifty persons were injured Aug. 24 in a riot at a war anniversary ceremony at Dixmude. An airplane flew over the crowd throwing down pamphlets accusing Flemish ex-service men of cowardice. Flemish extremists immediately retaliated by burning two Belgian flags, and rioting broke out.

At Ostend many also were injured in disturbances arising from a similar cause. Two thousand extremists compelled onlookers to salute during the Flemish anthem. One hundred persons were arrested.

PUTNAM PUBLISHER AGAIN

NEW YORK (AP)—George Palmer Putnam, publisher and explorer, who sold his interest last week in the firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons, has become vice-president of the publishing house of Brewer & Warren, an announcement, Aug. 22, disclosed.

CHANNEL BRIDGE APPROVED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department today approved plans of the City of Boston, Mass., for a bridge to be reconstructed across reserved channel at South Boston.

Users of Electricity Show Heavy Increase

A LARGE increase in the number of domestic customers of the electrical industry in the United States will be shown this year.

The gain, it is said, will be largely attributable to a marked upturn in sales of electric refrigerators. Through this source and the wiring of approximately 800,000 new dwellings, revenue sources of the electrical industry will be increased by 1,700,000. This figure comes near that of 1924, an all-time record year in which 1,748,000 customers were added.

Boy Clips Junior West-East Record

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y.—Edward Schneider, 18, of Westfield, N. J., cut 1h. and 36m. from the junior West-to-East transcontinental record when he brought his plane down here, Aug. 24. He left Los Angeles on Thursday. His flying time from Los Angeles to New York was 27h. 19m.

This also gives him the lead on two other transcontinental records. He completed the East-to-West flight in 29h. 41m. and the round trip in 57h. The previous West-to-East record was held by Frank Goldsborough.

The boy had to battle with storms on his way over the Allegheny Mountains. In spite of warnings at Columbus, O., he insisted upon taking the chance. Nearing Pittsburgh he could see a severe thunder storm over the city and veered 30 miles north. Head winds made his progress difficult.

MINIATURE GOLF INVADES BALTIMORE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Miniature golf courses will be erected in the city parks as soon as designs are approved, concessions having been given by the Baltimore Park Board to Harvey Porter, golf professional.

Awarding of the concessions is being protested by the Association of Miniature Golf Course Owners of Maryland, which alleges unfairness in that there was no advertising for bids. It is said that more than $200,000 has been invested in the miniature links in this State.

WARING & GILLOW INQUIRY ORDERED

LONDON (AP)—Lord Waring resigned Aug. 25 the chairmanship of Waring & Gillow, Limited, after publication of the firm's annual reports showing that the company is suffering a shortage of cash and working capital. Lord Brentford and Sir Harry Peat have been appointed to investigate the company's affairs.

Payment of the interim dividend which was due Aug. 1 has been postponed. The accounts of the company reveal that it has not yet received payment of £172,000 (about $860,000) in connection with its sale of leasehold properties. The company sells furnishings for liners and hotels.

SOUTH AMERICANS PLAN NEW YORK CLUB

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A group of South American consuls-general here, acting with local business men, have organized a committee to plan and promote the Latin-American Club of the United States, which will have its headquarters at the Vanderbilt Hotel.

Its principal object is to provide a common meeting ground for social and commercial intercourse between South Americans in New York and local merchants and manufacturers.

OLD-TIME HARLEM ESTABLISHMENT SOLD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A minor romance of American progress and opportunity, the sort that happens less and less frequently, has just come to light with the sale of the H. C. F. Koch & Co. department store on 125th Street, Harlem. This store was the first to open trade in the neighborhood developed a generation ago as a high-class residential district.

H. C. F. Koch, the founder, left his home in Prussia at the age of 20 to seek a fortune in the gold fields of Australia. He came to New York, however, in 1859, married and with his father-in-law, John Heath, opened his first store in 1860 at Carmine and Bleeker Streets. The business grew and in 1875 was moved northward to the Harlem district.

Ban on Solicitation by Lawyers Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Abolition of the practice of business solicitation by attorneys, enforced by an extra-legal code within their own ranks, will stand as the nucleus of a state-wide movement in western and central New York, if bar associations of the State's Fourth Department act favorably on a proposal formulated at a meeting of leading lawyers just held here. Their aim is to raise the standards of their profession.

The movement was begun by Judge John B. Abbott, president of the Livingston County Bar Association, and Charles D. Newton, both delegates from that organization to the Rochester meeting, at which all bar associations covering territory from the Pennsylvania line as far east as Oneida and Herkimer Counties, were represented. Presidents of the associations will meet here Sept. 18 to report on the respective actions of their organizations.

Under the plan, the legal profession would pledge itself not to solicit employment in the practice of law, "nor promise, give or pay any consideration of any kind to any person, association or corporation as an inducement to obtaining employment in the legal profession."

Flight May Clear Franklin Mystery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—The 80 years of mystery of the Sir John Franklin drama in the arctic may be solved as a result of the successful flight believed to have been achieved by Maj. L. T. Burwash, who flew up toward King William Island, near the magnetic pole, with W. O. Gilbert as pilot, Aug. 24.

Though the special investigator of the Department of the Interior will make some observations on magnetic conditions, the most fascinating purpose of his trip is to follow up clues obtained last year by the department as to the last days of the Sir John Franklin party. The Government secured at considerable expense documents that had been handed down finally to a family in British Columbia. Eskimos who were in touch with the Franklin party at or shortly after their tragic end are said to have told a northern trapper and sealer valuable information. This is included in the papers.

ATTACK ON PREMIER OF EGYPT FRUSTRATED

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—What was believed by authorities to be an attempt to assassinate the Egyptian Premier, Sidky Pasha, was frustrated Aug. 25.

A Berberine, dressed as a waiter and armed with a sharp axe, was discovered in the corridor of a train outside the compartment in which the Premier was traveling from Alexandria to Cairo. The man was immediately arrested and an inquiry was begun.

JEWISH SABBATH UPHELD

BERLIN (AP)—The world's congress of the International League for Upholding the Jewish Sabbath opened Aug. 24 with 280 delegates representing Jewish organizations in 20 countries. Rabbi Bernard Drachman, of New York, delivered the opening address before 1500 visitors, urging observation of Saturday as the day of rest.

COLLEGE of FINANCE for WOMEN
Founded by Mrs. Roger W. Babson
Intensive one-year course in investment procedure and business principles for the young woman or twenty or over who will some day manage her own property or who desires now to be trained for a business career. Next term opens October 1st.
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147 Restaurants in 45 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

GOLD AS CAUSE OF CROP SLUMP UNDER DISPUTE

New York Economist Takes Issue With Statement on World Banks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—The theory that supply and demand governs prices and denial that the value of gold has anything to do with the present world-wide agricultural depression was stressed by Dr. E. G. Nourse of the Brookings Institute of Economists, Washington, in an address before the second international conference of agricultural economists at Cornell University Aug. 23.

Dr. Nourse's stand differed widely from that of E. M. H. Lloyd, assistant secretary of the Empire Marketing Board of Great Britain; R. R. Enfield, of the British Ministry of Agriculture, and Prof. F. G. Warren, of Cornell University, all of whom blamed the farm depression on high price of gold and the tendency of big central banks to hoard gold, and indicated that a wide difference of opinion existed among the world's leading agricultural economists over causes back of the agricultural slump.

Taking a stand similar to that of Prof. Max Gering of Berlin, Dr. Nourse held that the monetary argument was of "minor and waning importance" in the present agricultural situation.

"We do not face a temporary emergency," he said, "but a long-time problem with our low prices."

These are due, he declared, to technological changes in production and transportation, the opening of new lands and more highly technical agriculture. Another leading contributory cause, he declared, was the weakened demand from an impoverished Europe.

Dr. Nourse held that instead of agricultural price levels following the price of gold, at times they move in the opposite direction from that indicated by money influences alone. He referred to the situation obtaining in the United States at the close of the World War in proof of this, recalling that there was no decline in prices here even in the face of an enormous increase in the gold supply.

Dr. Nourse referred to the Federal Farm Board as an experiment, declaring that it had "not yet given a successful demonstration of farm relief."

"The board has changed its program from time to time," he continued, "doing what it felt to be expedient or opportunistic or politically sound. It may help agriculture if it can find the right program. It is trying to rationalize agriculture, whatever that may be. We are sure of only one thing—it will have considerable educational value in showing the world what a board with $500,000,000 can do for agriculture."

Dr. O. E. Baker, senior agricultural economist of the Division of Land Economics in Washington declared there was a need for a new national land policy as a means of combating agricultural depression. He urged that such a policy should be a long-range one and give proper thought to prospective increase in population, improvement in production methods, increase of output and world marketing conditions. He said that in 1960 the population of the United States may reasonably be expected to become stationary at about 160,000,000.

"Aparently we are not likely to need much more crop land than there is in crops at present," he said, "and the problem of disposing of the agricultural surplus seems likely to remain with us unless millions of acres of agricultural land are taken off the market and put into forests, or unless greatly expanded markets are found abroad."

Prof. J. E. Lattimer of MacDonald's College, Quebec, urged "rationalization" as a means to help the farm situation. He declared that by the abandonment of small farm units, substitution of machine for man power, scrapping inefficient plants and increasing the size of superior plants to decrease overhead cost, rather than by artificial government tinkering with price stabilization, could agriculture maintain itself.

British Laborite Tells What England Proposes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—George Dallas, chairman of the agriculture group of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, speaking in Chautauqua on "Britain's Food Problems" on Aug. 21, declared that "if the other nations of the world do not buy what we create, we cannot buy agricultural products of such nations as the United States and Canada without going into bankruptcy."

The efforts of the Labor Government to overcome the economic dangers which lurk in the fact that the British Isles are totally dependent for their food supply on other parts of the world were described by the speaker.

"We will say to the British farmer, 'Produce more wheat than you have before and we will buy it on prearranged contract,'" said Mr. Dallas, outlining the plans of his Government. "We hope to grow a larger percentage of our food, thus enabling us to make our way, pay our bills and look everyone in the face, without harm to any nation."

The Government is also taking steps to break the monopolies which control the food supply and dictate prices to Britain, he said.

Commenting on the events leading up to the present position of Britain, Mr. Dallas said:

"The ideal of the men who developed Britain's industry was to make Britain the workshop of the world. We could afford to let land go out of cultivation, because the profits were so great that we could buy our food in return.

"If the United States, or any other country, erects tariff walls to keep out the manufactured products of other countries, then those countries cannot buy the agricultural products of the United States."

COMPULSORY VOTING IMPOSED IN MALTA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VALETTA, Malta—The step taken by the imperial authorities of establishing a temporary form of government until such time as in the consideration of the Governor the elections can be held, has evoked high praise in the constitutional press while the party in opposition having no interest in getting the elections put off to a day in the near or distant future, offers a different tone to readers of the Nationalist press.

The next elections will introduce the compulsory registration and voting under the electoral act of 1929 as validated by the Governor's ordinance of last month, and is also applicable to service men.

Registration in an electoral list is in itself a small matter, but in this case it carries with it compulsory voting, involving identification with one of the parties in the political field. Failing compliance with this law non-Maltese imperial servants are liable to police court fines and costs.

CHILE SPENDS $7,200,000

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The Government spent $7,200,000 in extraordinary public works during the first five months of this year, according to an announcement made Aug. 23.

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY
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"Wonderful Value" and "Amazing Bargain" may be overworked phrases, but they fit these blankets better than anything else which can be said.

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SIZE	REGULARLY	SALE PRICE
60x90	$13 each	7.45 each
72x90	$15 each	8.45 each

Colors are Rose, Blue, Gold, Orchid, Green, White, and Apricot in 72x90 size, and the same colors, with the exception of Apricot, in the 60x90 size.

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TUTTLE WANTS LIGHT ON HEALY INCOME SOURCE

To Widen Tax Investigation Phase of Ewald Case Prosecution

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, will broaden the scope of his investiagtion into the income tax returns of Martin J. Healy, Tammany district leader and recalcitrant witness in the case of George F. Ewald, former magistrate, charged with having obtained his benchship three years ago for a consideration, according to developments over the week-end. Mr. Tuttle indicated that he would subpœna "everything and everybody who can shed any light on Healy's income" for the last three years, including business associates and political appointees from the Nineteenth Assembly District, where he is a leader.

Mr. Tuttle's resumption of his prosecution of the income tax phase of the Ewald case was accompanied by his expressed determination to make an open book of Mr. Healy's means of livelihood during the last three years, on the ground that the federal authorities were "forced to make an investigation of a man who so persistently claims the ground of self-incrimination."

Simultaneously it was learned that Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General, would in all probability take personal charge of the inquiry into the Ewald appointment to the magistracy, to which he has been assigned by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, when the grand jury convenes in extraordinary session for this purpose on Sept. 15.

"The Attorney-General is responsible for all work done in his offices," Mr. Ward said. "Just what part of this work I expect to do I cannot tell until further developments."

For the present Mr. Ward has named as his assistants, Fred Wegner, Deputy Attorney-General, of Rochester and Francis Martin, investigator, of Albany.

Meanwhile, members of the appellate division of the Supreme Court, first department, are conferring on Governor Roosevelt's request that they investigate the whole inferior courts system in New York and Bronx Counties. It was intimated, however, that the justices would decline to comply with the Governor's request. The court has no power to scrutinize the acts of individuals, and this would be the status of any purchaser of office, since the buying and selling of places would necessarily occur before appointment.

While the legality of any inquiry by the appellate division, such as the Governor has requested, is open to question, the opinion was advanced here that the scope of inquiry by the extraordinary grand jury might properly include the minor judiciary.

According to Charles C. Burlingham, president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the appellate division is without the power to examine the appointments of magistrates or to inquire into events which occurred before the appointees took office. On the other hand, he asserted, any grand jury has the power to call before it any persons it wishes—an opinion which, if upheld, will not confine this body's activities to a scrutiny of the Ewald case.

Minor Courts Omitted

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTICELLO, N. Y.—No inquiry of the minor judiciary of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond will be undertaken by the Appellate Division, second department, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt announced here Aug. 23, following a conference with Presiding Justice Edward Lazansky.

Justice Lazansky told the Governor that no complaints had been received by his bench against the lower courts under its jurisdiction, and, with this information the Governor told him that he had "no message" for his court. The Governor added, however, that he was "not making any promises for the future" with regard to the Second Department.

Air Races Declared to Foster Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—"Perhaps the greatest aid rendered by the National Air Races is the development of swifter and sturdier planes," it was stated by David S. Ingalls, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in charge of aviation, speaking at the annual meeting of the Nationl Aeronautic Association.

"Military officials appreciate the aid of these races," said Mr. Ingalls, "in stimulating civilian interest. The air force is a necessity both in peace time and war, and the United States air forces are not as large as they should be. Greater public interest will help to put them on a more adequate basis."

The United States is far ahead of other nations in flying by women, it was stated by Miss Antoine Strassman, German aviatrix. She pointed to the entrance of women into transport work, a field heretofore exclusively for men.

R. J. Pritchard, Los Angeles, was elected vice-president of the association. John Victory, Washington, D. C., was reelected treasurer, and Ralph Badger, Buffalo, N. Y., secretary.

Hiram Bingham, Senator from Connecticut, stressed the importance of putting aviation on a business basis.

NICARAGUA-HONDURAS CONSIDER FREE TRADE

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (By U. P.)—Nicaragua and Honduras are attempting to equalize their tariffs on imports and are negotiating a free trade treaty covering the natural products and articles manufactured from natural products of each country in an effort to stimulate trade, Irving Lindbergh, Collector-General of Customs announced Aug. 23. Government monopolies will be excluded from the terms of the treaty.

President Moncada, the announcement explained, hopes to encourage Central American commerce by improving communications and transportation. If his plans are fulfilled, the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific coast, will be made into a modern port where the borders of Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador almost join each other.

Remember 'way back when—

YOU HAD TO THAW OUT THE PUMP TO GET A DRINK?

THAT was the day when hand labor was the rule even in the packing houses where internal transportation was a slow and laborious operation because hand labor was about the only thing available.

As in other packing house advancements, Armour production engineers were the first to improve this important operating factor. Away back in 1892 Armour and Company built the first elevated electric railway in the world. It connected all the manufacturing departments and loading docks in the Armour plant; and for twenty-eight years was one of the picturesque stock-yard sights of Chicago.

By 1917 even this system was found inadequate, due to plant expansion to provide for vastly increased production. In addition, more than a thousand men were found operating two-wheel trucks—carrying products from processing departments to trolley-trains, and from these to the refrigerator cars.

Into the picture came the electric tractor. Trolley-track beds were converted into tractor-train runways. More points became accessible through the tractor's readier mobility. Reloading operations were reduced. The number of hand-truck operators diminished from 1000 to 50. Greater speed was made. More time was saved. Hauling costs were cut.

Today a fleet of nearly a hundred electric tractors and more than two thousand trailers—one of the largest of its kind in the world — transports millions of pounds of products about the Armour Chicago plant every day. These tractor-trains are "fed" by steady streams of products, which come to them over an elaborate modern network of chutes, moving tables and mechanical and gravity conveyors. Directly to the refrigerator cars go the loads! With products in which freshness is especially important—such as Armour's Star Sliced Bacon and Star Pure Pork Sausage, the time saved by these quick dispatching methods means much to the public.

Internal transportation improvements represent just one of many episodes in the progress of a great concern which is ever striving toward economies and service to benefit further the ultimate consumer. A sharp contrast, indeed, to the methods that prevailed when pump-thawing was an onerous winter "pastime."!

J. Edson White
President

THE NEW AND MODERN
ARMOUR AND COMPANY
U. S. A.

GLIDING TO LAND IN FOG GUIDED BY RADIO SIGNAL

Pilots Get Locations in Three Dimensions on Indicator Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A radio system for the "blind" landing of aircraft has been developed in the laboratories of the Bureau of Standards, it is announced by the Air Commerce Bulletion of the Department of Commerce.

Instruments and equipment weighing approximately 15 pounds are the only additional weight involved for the airplane using the new system, which has come out of experiments begun in the fall of 1928, the Bulletin states. Pilots are informed by the new instruments of the position of their plane in three dimensions as they approach and reach the instant of landing.

Supplementing recently developed methods of directional flying by radio between terminal points, the radio landing device is said to be a further long stride toward rendering regular flights in fog, rain, and even snow feasible and safe.

Landing Glide Started

Simply put, the "blind" landing gear substitutes radio signals for the usual method of landing, which depends upon the pilot's vision of his airport. As the plane nears the landing field which it has reached through the fog by following a "radio line" recorded on directional instruments, a signal is given to the pilot to start his landing glide. This glide may be started at any altitude up to 5000 feet with the instruments as at present developed.

When the plane leaves the directional radio line it has previously followed, the pilot turns a switch and his instruments become sensitive to the landing radio beams. Through a "radio range beacon reed-indicator," he is enabled to find and follow the line of runway on which he should land.

"A rough distance indicator" tells the pilot approximately how far he is from the radio wave transmitter that is guiding him to earth. Finally, a "blind landing indicator" tells him when he is "too high" or "too low," so that he may glide to the runway at the proper altitude. In doing this, he is following a plotted curve that will bring his wheels upon the runway at the proper point.

First Test Last Year

Successful flights using the "radio landing beam" were first made in July, 1929, the Bulletin declares, and since that time further experiments have matured the mechanisms until "blind" landing is well on the way to realization. At present, operation of planes in heavy, shifting winds, torrential rains, and driving snow, is not provided for, as the present development is posited upon fog conditions, which are rarely accompanied by wind.

The necessity for airplanes to land into the wind is taken into consideration in the present system, the Bulletin adds, and the pilot is advised of wind conditions by radio telephones in addition to having radio beams to guide him. With further development of "blind" flying equipment, it is expected that shifting winds will be matched by radio systems that can quickly be switched to guide pilots to the runway pointing most directly into the wind at the moment of landing, according to the Bulletin.

CHINA EXTRALITY END FORESEEN AS AID TO AMERICA

(Continued from Page 1)

body to arrive at agreement as to what should be done with China.

Will Not Renew Treaty

"There can be no doubt whatever, and the American Government is perfectly well appraised of this, that neither the present Chinese Government nor any government likely come into existence there ever w consent to renew the extrality trea under the old terms.

"A failure to revise our treaty relations with China in accordance with the new Chinese political thought actually puts foreign lives and property in China in peril. The presence of foreign warships in the interior waters of China also adds to the peril of foreigners rather than diminishe it. When these irritations are removed, foreigners in China—especia'ly those in the interior where no na help can reach them—will be appreciably safer than they are now. I believe also that foreign trade with China will be benefited by a revision of the treaties."

Jerome D. Green, partner in Lee, Higginson & Co., New York bankers, agreed with Dr. Millard in rejecting the suggestion that China's problems might be solved by economic intervention or the setting up of a form of financial control analogous to the Dawes plan in Germany.

"Such a plan would have its valuable lessons for China," he said, "but the application in any complete form of such a plan must obviously await for the establishment of some fairly stable authority, and for this we must still patiently wait."

George E. Sokolsky, editor of the Far Eastern Review, Shanghai, turned the attention of the conference to the difficulties presented by geography to the economic and political stabilization which all speakers have agreed to be essential to the future of China.

"The Nationalist Government must be willing," he said, "to concentrate its efforts on developing the thickly populated southeastern provinces of China up to twentieth century standards and permitting the balance to remain in the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries until it shall become possessed of sufficient resources and wealth to be able by technological processes to redeem this vast region as the American Government, after a century of growth, was able to redeem such an area as the Imperial Valley in California.

Thinks Warfare Necessary

"The reason for the necessity of this method of approach lies in the fact that while the territorial center of China is somewhere near Lanchow in Kasu, which is more in Turkestan than in China, the center of population is in the lower Yangtse Valley. More than two-thirds of the collectible revenue of China is in the area south of the Lunghai Railway; more than three-quarters of the modernized industry of the country is in that area.

"Constant warfare with the feudalism of the interior provinces and the North during the period of development will be necessary, for only by that method can twentieth-century China keep from being dragged down to the social and economic level of the more backward areas."

Although he admitted this means that civil warfare is inevitable for many years to come, Mr. Sokolsky felt that opposition to the Nanking Government would gradually decrease as it gained in power and organization and as it "steeled itself by the full force of mechanized warfare" against the forces of disruption.

Setsuzo Sawada, Japanese Consul General in New York, recorded his country as being entirely in sympathy with China's efforts to abolish the burden of extraterritoriality, but recommended that such action be taken by gradual steps rather than with haste which might result in much avoidable damage.

"It is an anomaly," he said, "that China alone of all nations today be denied the exercise of her jurisdiction over foreigners within her border."

Steps Outlined

Recalling the steps, extending over a period of 50 years, by which his own country abolished extraterritoriality, Mr. Sawada expressed himself in favor of China proceeding in similar fashion. He outlined some of the steps to be taken as: the codification of laws, establishment of modern courts, appointment of judges with whose authority the executive never interfered and "most essential of all, the continued existence of a responsible government and the definite establishment of peace and order throughout the country."

In his fourth lecture on "France and the Disarmament Problem," Dr. Paul Mantoux of Paris, interpreting secretary to the Paris Peace Conference of 1918-19, blamed the United States for hampering progress toward arms limitation by its refusal to join with other nations in restricting the private manufacture of arms.

"The problem of the trade in arms, and the still more important one of private manufacture of munitions, are closely connected with that of the limitation of war material," he declared. "A manufacturing state can arm other states for the ends of its policy; it can, by supplying arms to conflicting parties, help to create or to perpetuate disorder in a foreign country, or, as it may happen, to establish there the kind of order that suits its own purposes.

"Neither the manufacture nor the exportation of war material can be regulated as long as the United States stands aside, and her abstention or opposition is also a pretext eagerly seized by all those who support a reactionary policy in other countries."

Dr. Mantoux then took up the need of France for a larger army than that possessed by some of its potential enemies as compensation for what he called their "greater war potential." The insistence of France on the reduction of land and naval armaments being treated as parts of a single problem is a corollary to this theory, according to his explanation.

"The relative strength of nations for war purposes," he declared, "cannot be defined except by a comparison of their armaments as a whole. The entire resources of a nation in men, material, and means of production ought to be estimated in attempting to arrive at a fair basis for general limitation or reduction."

At the round table on recent economic progress in Europe, Edward R. Gay of New York, vice-president of the Bates International Bag Company said there is a growing tendency in Europe to attempt to curtail the production of commodities made by American companies or subsidiaries. In England, he said, a tax has been imposed on royalties on commodities manufactured by English concerns for American interests, while Germany and Belgium have started a similar course.

"There may indeed be an immediate market, during the period of two or three years required for readjustment in the foreign country, to meet the demand stimulated by imports of a new commodity from the United States," he said, "but Government restraint added to appeals to patriotism in advertising of national commodities soon tends to counteract this demand."

Prof. Cecil DeLisle Burns of Glasgow University discussed before the round table on western civilization the necessity of finding men for government who are not too satisfied with conditions as they are, and also who are not too subject to the modern tendency toward superficiality.

In his opinion motorcars, motion pictures, and progress in mechanical science have undermined authority and unsettled folk ways, giving to the younger generation so strong a sense of the value of variety "that they do not understand the value of depth."

"Life," he said, "has come to be, as far as the younger generation is concerned, on the surface. I do not believe that competent appreciation of the future can come out of such a limited appreciation of the present."

Where a Glacier Gives Up and Weeps

De Cou From Ewing Galloway

HERE ONE SEES THE BEGINNING OF A RIVER

Glaciers, those great moving rivers of ice, grind mightily, if slowly, on their way, stopping at nothing, undisputed rulers in the domain which they usurp. But it is a grinding task and sooner or later they all come to the same ends: either they sweep on to the sea and their ends break away from the main stem to float away as icebergs, or they slither and slip their way down a mountain side till they come to a place where it is too hot for them, when they melt and flow away as a mountain stream. Here is the Great Glacier in the Canadian Rockies, which comes under the second head. By comparing the size of the two women in the picture one can judge of the great height of the face of this glacier.

5000 Musicians Do Hallelujah Chorus

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Upward of 150,000 people gathered at Soldier Field on Aug. 23 for the Chicago Land Music Festival, held under the auspices of the Chicago Tribune and 34 coöperating newspapers throughout five central states. The festival brought together choruses, bands and soloists from two score cities massed to an ensemble of 5000.

For impressiveness, everything which went before was forgotten when the ensemble united—for the only time—in the Hallelujah Chorus, from Handel's "Messiah," conducted by Noble Cain, director of music in Senn High School.

As a feature of the Anvil Chorus from "Il Trovatore," 30 blacksmiths clad in leather aprons, clashed out the rhythm on 30 genuine anvils, and during Tchaikovsky's "1812" Overture real field artillery guns, stationed outside on the water's edge, boomed the climax of the martial music.

NEW 'DRESS' IS MADE FOR DIRIGIBLE R-100

CARDINGTON, Eng. (AP)—A new "dress" is being prepared for the dirigible R-100, which recently flew across the Atlantic to Canada. Hundreds of thousands of feet of old fabric in service for the last three years will be scrapped.

The re-covering of the great ship will take several weeks. It is improbable the R-100 will be ready to fly again until after her sister ship, the R-101, has left for India this autumn.

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In others there are delicate arabesque traceries and flowers on grounds of enamel color. A delicious rose with peonies of deeper rose and cool green traceries . . . A deep cyclamen color with white and pale green traceries and yellow border . . . And a fine powder blue with white and rose. The prices are exceptionally low.

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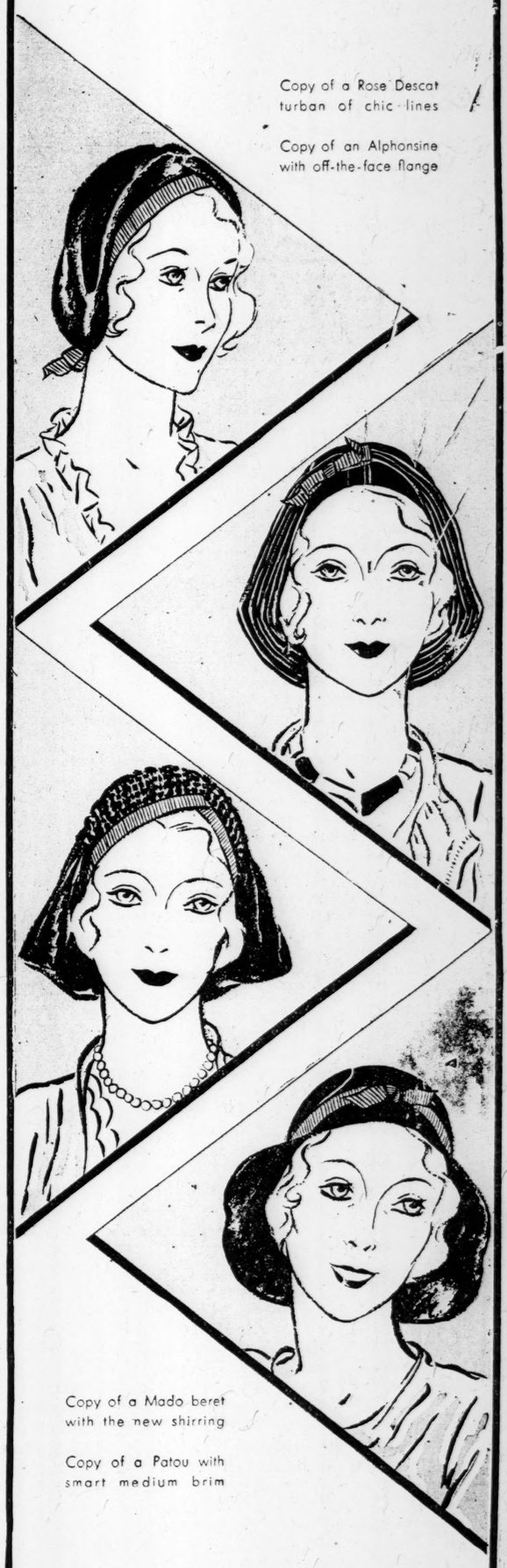
Velvets



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Other hats 10. to 25.

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2,508,151 PERSONS WILLING TO WORK REPORTED IDLE

Census Figures Include All Sections of the United States

WASHINGTON (AP)—A total of 2,508,151 able-bodied Americans, comprising 2 per cent of the country's total population, were listed Aug. 23 by the census bureau as unemployed last April and looking for work.

The total was announced on the basis of preliminary returns from every section of the country. The bureau explained that six other classes of unemployed were not included in the present total, but added that those "without a job, able to work and looking for a job" unquestionably constituted the bulk of those to be listed as unemployed.

Because tabulations have not been completed on the number of persons now gainfully employed, a definite comparison was not available. The bureau estimated, however, employed would approximate 40 per cent of the total population. This would bring the number idle to approximately 5 per cent of the normally employed population.

By states, the percentage of job seekers ranged from 0.5 in South Dakota and Mississippi to 3.2 in Rhode Island and New Jersey and 3.3 in Michigan.

The other classes to be covered by the unemployment census include those having jobs but laid off without pay; persons unable to work; those having jobs and voluntarily idle, and vacationists and others drawing pay but not at work.

The group laid off without pay was considered particularly important in coal mining districts where the bureau reported a disposition on the part of miners to report themselves laid off rather than jobless, even though they have done no work for a long period. Many in the group were believed to be in the same economic status of the job-seekers. A good portion also was expected to represent workers laid off for short periods for seasonal or other temporary reasons. Other classes were not considered important in consideration of the unemployment problem but will be included to avoid confusion.

A table giving the totals by states follows. All figures are subject to revision by the census bureau.

State	Population 1930 (preliminary).	Persons out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job.	Per cent of population.
NEW ENGLAND			
Maine	800,056	13,244	1.7
New Hampshire	465,293	8,493	1.8
Vermont	359,092	5,419	1.5
Massachusetts	4,253,646	115,987	2.7
Rhode Island	687,232	22,193	3.2
Connecticut	1,604,711	32,192	2.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC			
New York	12,619,503	364,617	2.9
New Jersey	4,028,027	127,615	3.2
Pennsylvania	9,640,802	211,877	2.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL			
Ohio	6,639,837	168,277	2.5
Indiana	3,225,600	66,390	2.1
Illinois	7,607,684	236,926	3.1
Michigan	4,842,280	160,506	3.3
Wisconsin	2,930,282	49,780	1.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL			
Minnesota	2,566,445	47,987	1.9
Iowa	2,467,900	22,633	0.9
Missouri	3,620,961	62,031	1.7
North Dakota	687,448	5,937	0.9
South Dakota	690,755	3,600	0.5
Nebraska	1,378,900	15,440	1.1
Kansas	1,879,946	22,236	1.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC			
Delaware	238,380	2,741	1.1
Maryland	1,629,321	23,973	1.5
Dist. of Columbia	486,869	8,870	1.8
Virginia	2,419,471	30,355	1.3
West Virginia	1,728,510	21,396	1.2
North Carolina	3,170,287	29,114	0.9
South Carolina	1,732,567	12,226	0.7
Georgia	2,902,443	27,406	0.9
Florida	1,466,625	33,887	2.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL			
Kentucky	2,623,668	31,153	1.2
Tennessee	2,608,759	21,402	0.8
Alabama	2,645,297	21,400	0.8
Mississippi	2,007,979	10,758	0.5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL			
Arkansas	1,853,981	12,591	0.7
Louisiana	2,094,496	31,444	1.5
Oklahoma	2,391,777	42,392	1.8
Texas	5,821,272	79,552	1.4
MOUNTAIN			
Montana	536,332	11,808	2.2
Idaho	445,837	6,367	1.4
Wyoming	224,597	4,245	1.9
Colorado	1,035,043	22,793	2.2
New Mexico	427,216	5,436	1.3
Arizona	435,833	7,232	1.7
Utah	502,582	9,886	2.0
Nevada	90,981	2,850	3.1
PACIFIC			
Washington	1,561,967	36,087	2.3
Oregon	952,691	24,849	2.6
California	5,672,009	172,556	3.0
Total	122,698,190	2,508,151	2.0

'GREM' HOLDS FIRST MEETING IN POLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—Great secrecy surrounded the first meeting of the "Grem," first Regional Group of European Railways, which was held at Poznan on July 16 when representatives of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Rumania discussed questions of mutual interest.

The congress is expected to be of great help toward simplifying the procedure for exchange of vehicles, through traffic and similar problems. Since the idea of regional groupings originated with Czechoslovakia, the representative of that country Mr. Urednicka was made first president of the conference, and a Czechoslovak will hold that position for the next three years.

STATES' MALTESE QUOTA INCREASED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

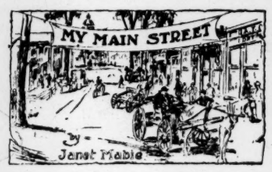
VALETTA, Malta.—An increase in the Maltese immigration quota for the United States has just been announced here. An allotment of 160 has come from the quota of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Maltese, whose original figure was only 200.

There is a considerable Maltese colony in the United States, the bulk of it being in Detroit, Mich. Large numbers of Maltese have also settled in Australia, notably in Queensland.

JAPANESE VESSEL SETS RECORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Said to be the fastest freight vessel on the seven seas, the Japanese Diesel-driven Kinai Maru set a record for the trip from the Virginia Capes up the Chesapeake Bay on her maiden voyage to Baltimore. The Kinai Maru's oil-burning engines give her a speed set by Capt Tohru Yamaguchi as 18½ knots. The vessel has two 3600-horsepower Diesel engines and uses 32 tons of oil a day.



(Continued from Page 1)

else to go you are in a room that makes you think of Joseph Pennell. And a voice says:

"So they rescued you?"

And that is Sandburg.

"Come along to the roof."

A Lady Climbs a Ladder

We went out on a little porch; upright, along a steep gable, a ladder reached. Sandburg said "Go up," and we set foot to the frail rungs for the ascent perpendicularly along a roof which looked down 150 feet to surf pounding and grinding on the shore of Lake Michigan.

"When the Graf Zeppelin went over we couldn't really see it for the trees. So we built this in case something else should fly over us."

The little deck held two cots; on one Mrs. Sandburg's dazzling white hair, and her whimsical eyes and the tip of her nose were just visible above a rim of woolly blankets. Sandburg, with his silver hair blowing quite over his eyes, and the collar of his thick, disreputable gray sweater turned up around his chin, pointed out over the lake. "The white horses ride strong and far today."

Then we went back to the room that must once have been an attic. No man ever believed he could get so many books into a room of that size as Sandburg. Books were crazy castles with broken drawbridges yawning over dark moats all around; a chimney stack here and there held back tides of books; books were a windrow along one length of the room; many little bulletin boards leaned against walls; on their faces were scraps and scraps and scraps of paper; typewritten; handwritten; boldly lettered with things not to be forgotten.

Orange Juice for Reflection

A typewriter that should be pensioned rode like a restless dinghy on the uncertain sea of a slide that once was an orderly part of an orderly desk. An immense dog leaped up the stairs and you thought "This will be the end," but the dog dashed across the room to Sandburg without overturning a book.

Scores of feet below the lake waters pounded, the white horses rode in their furious grandeur; cold winds whined in through the windows.

Sandburg put on another sweater; another; at last another, until he looked like an old shaggy bear, sitting in a chair with his paws hooked in the rungs.

"That," he said, pointing to a crevasse among books, "is for you." In the half light (for the eaves come far over the windows, and the afternoon was getting on) there seemed to be nothing there.

"What? Where?"

Still the finger pointed.

"There."

Sure enough, between eight books about Lincoln, a pile of copy paper, a tin pail filled with saber-sharp pencils and a few more oddments and remainders stood a glass of orange juice.

"Oh." And facing the lake, and looking through the juice and the glass, you could change the scarves of pink and lemon and lilac in the west all into a golden ribbon tossing above the glittering bowl of the lake.

You can't go to Sandburg, as perhaps you could to Hugh Walpole, and sit down to a conversation, like good wheaten bread, when you have said, "What do you think of this and that in letters?" You could ask Sandburg orderly questions and maybe you'll get answers if you sit with him long enough to let him spin his own web of silken talk. Maybe not. He won't think less of what you ask, but more of something else.

Never So Much Good Writing

So the lake wind blew his hair into a silver froth and he managed to rock his chair back and forth though it was straight-legged, and the gold and fire and blue that drew the sun toward the horizon on a palanquin shone on the Sandburg jaw. And when he was asked, "What is the matter with writing these days?" since many people find it in a deplorable state, he began in a brisk tone.

"Why, there never was so much good writing as now," and broke off abruptly with, "What do you think Ramsay MacDonald really came to this country for?

And we were off on a succession of hazardous suppositions, and a discussion of the Prime Minister's looks, and his unbelievable voice. And then I said:

"You know, all this room needs is a raccoon, curled around that pipe over there, asleep."

And Sandburg laughed and said: "It's funny you should say that; we did have a 'coon. Eventually he would have come up here to sleep around the pipe. You can see for yourself it is only a matter of time before everything gets to this room. One night I was coming in from a woodwalk and there in the garage, for some reason, was a 'coon. He was rolled up so tight, and his eyes were so sharp to read my intention; I stuffed what holes I could find, and thought, 'Now in the morning we shall have what this household has been needing.'"

"And the next morning?"

The light went out of Sandburg's eyes. "Gone," he said, flatly. There was a hole. He would have had a good time with us too; he didn't know. . . .

From Raccoons to Flying Geese

"You should see geese fly over here, in great V's, singing strange chords."

I remembered George Leonard, who once said, "Never write so that the reader has to jump great distances to keep up." But Leonard did not know Sandburg, whom you cannot change, and who likes to jump you from a hole in the foundation of the garage to geese flying over Lake Michigan and then back to about midway, and makes you like it, too. And you must not write about a man to change him from what he is.

A great deal provoked by living in this tall house by the thundering lake must get into Sandburg's polyrhythmic writing. The beat of wings on the air, the little creature sounds in the grass roundabout, the swish of tires over the soft roads from the highway, the wash of waters.

He had been doing a book about Steichen the photgorapher; more particularly a long foreword to a book of Steichen's plates. You might say, "Now why on earth is Sandburg writing about a photographer?" Well, Steichen is Mrs. Sandburg's brother; but Sandburg wouldn't write about a brother-in-law unless the brother-in-law was worth writing about. Steichen began as a painter. Sandburg began as secretary to the Mayor of Milwaukee. (That is, after he earned his way through college, washing dishes, and harvesting and such things.) After the war Steichen destroyed his canvases and set to work with a camera.

Burned Bridges and Turned Poet

Sandburg burned bridges after secretarial tedium (you must laugh when you think of Sandburg as a mayor's secretary) and went into newspaper work and people began to see that he was a poet. Sandburg puts things into words as they strike him at the moment, which is sometimes uncouthly.

Steichen's work is an almost complete negation of polite method, too He uses a camera to put a person or a thing on paper as it strikes him at the moment. Steichen may photograph a box of matches, the box in the shadow, the matches in serried design on a table. He may photograph a child with its heart on its sleeve, or himself, squatting on the floor in the nice shadow of clustered tripods. But whatever it is, there is vigor, and the marks of a restless and versatile brain in the result. Sandburg's work is like that, too. Sandburg does it like this:

"I saw a telegram handed a 200-pound man at a desk. And the little scrap of paper charged the air like a set of crystals in a chemist's tube to a whispering pinch of salt."

So perhaps Sandburg was just the man to write about Steichen.

The surf tossed wildly, roaring under the windows. The sky was a parade of dim people dressed in rose and pale blue and the orange of rubbish burning in a can in a city street. Night came along from the northeast on mole-colored feet.

His First Time in Vellum

Downstairs Janet and Helge and Margaret, the Sandburg little girls were sudden, liquid voices, they were going to a play; out along the lane, and through the wood and beyond the cross road. So they were hurrying about supper. Someone brushed light fingers over piano keys. We went downstairs, turning for a moment into the piano room where books were in rows on shelves. Sandburg took one; it was bound in outlandish sumptuousness by the company that prints the Chicago telephone directory.

"I have been bound in high class rag," Sandburg said, fingering the book as a lapidary fingers emeralds, "but this is my first time in vellum."

The sinking sun touched the vermillion garments of a little Chinese figure on the shelf over Mrs. Sandburg's head and was gone. We rather limped back to the question; "What about writing?" but the life had gone out of the question because there had been so many other things, little scraps of things to spend minutes fingering over, just for fun. I once said, "Sandburg is no Segovia with a guitar" and he turned the jeer on me saying "What made you think I was?"

The great dog lunged about. The little girls in print frocks were ready to go. "My," said their father, grandly, "you look so nifty I wish I could go to be seen in your company," and they handed about a secret smile among them.

The last bus would go into the city at 6:25, Mrs. Sandburg said. "We shall have supper first, though," she went on, calmly, though the clocks wanted five mintues to six. We behaved as though all of time was under our hands.

Likens Coolidge to Lincoln

"I got hold of the Congressional Globe for 1861," Sandburg said, gazing with curiosity at the colors of bacon and eggs, a jug of milk, and dark bread on the table. "Reading about February, 1861, when they offered Lincoln a job; the Presidency."

"What did he say?"

"He said he'd take it." It sounded like an answer Calvin Coolidge would make. "I hope you miss the bus," Sandburg went on, silkily, not looking up from sliced tomatoes. Alas, that life teaches us in time to beware what will happen if we miss buses for immature reasons.

We went in the car back through the lane that was filled with moonlight and the grumbling music of the lake. Mrs. Sandburg drove. I don't suppose Sandburg ever does. The sky was a dust of little gay stars. We bought some pictures of the Sandburg place at the gasoline station.

Makes Poems of Ordinary Things

CARL SANDBURG

Paw-Paw Patch it was called first, because quite a few paw-paws grew wild upon it. Then so many more grew that it "had to be called Paw-Paw Point."

The bus was a caterpillary thing creeping round the far curve. "Two things I'd like to see in writing," Sandburg said, standing in the cold moonlight: "the 40 per cent more care people could take with writing so it could be said, 'Oh, that's such good workmanship.' And the comic—even in the soberest writing—everything in life is seasoned with the comic. 'The strutting peacock you have to laugh at.'"

Air hissed in the bus brakes. Mrs. Sandburg said, "Could you come again soon?"

Sandburg said, with a great, booming laugh,

"She will."

And that was all at the dark of the crossroads, except for "the nodding star, atop the windy hill."

URUGUAY OBSERVES 150TH ANNIVERSARY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union, paid the following tribute to Uruguay on Aug. 25, the 105th anniversary of its independence:

"One hundred and five years ago today the Republic of Uruguay declared her independence, and joined the ranks of the other nations which had set up the standard of liberty throughout the American continents. The present year also marks the 100th anniversary of an outstanding event in the life of the republic—the oath to the Constitution of July 18, 1830. These two events render it of special moment to the Pan-American Union to extend to the Government and to the people of Uruguay the warmest congratulations upon these anniversaries and to join most heartily with them in the celebration of these great national events."

ELECTRICAL WIZARD TO GIVE CONCERT

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—An unnamed electrical instrument is to be seen and heard for the first time here during the coming season of Philadelphia Orchestra concerts. Orchestra officials in announcing on Aug. 24 the list of soloists, included in the list outstanding virtuosi the item: "Maurice Martenot, electrical instrument."

Leopold Stokowski, conductor, has been greatly interested in experiments on electrical instruments, and last season audiences were surprised by the appearance backstage of a large contraption aimed to provide vibrations of deep profundity as a background for masses of orchestral tone. The director has given no description of the new instrument pending its introduction at a regular concert.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

MONTGOMERY CITY, Mo.—In a report of the dedication of the new church edifice erected by the Christian Science Society here, a branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, the Montgomery Standard described the structure as follows:

"The building is of hollow tile construction, faced with brick, the façade having four ivory colored columns. The interior walls are tinted cream color, the woodwork is ivory, and the doors are mahogany.

"The main auditorium has a seating capacity of 100, and is furnished with mahogany finished opera chairs, upholstered in blue leather. The reading rooms are reached through a side entrance. The structure is a beautiful addition to the city's church edifices, and is naturally a source of pride to those who had a part in its erection."

BAR IS SOUGHT ON ALIEN LABOR RUSHING TO JOBS

(Continued from Page 1)

job"; under this definition, for example, workers who are "on lay-off without pay" are not included as "unemployed."

Canada's action in shutting off European immigrants was taken by Wesley A. Gordon, Minister of Immigration, and followed promptly the installation of the new Bennett Ministry when the extent of unemployment in the Dominion was realized. Announcing the step, Mr. Gordon said:

"This policy is rendered necessary by reason of the unemployment in Canada. The purpose is to prevent persons coming to this country who will not be able to find work on arrival and to protect the people of Canada from the burden of such unemployment.

"We regard the present situation as temporary but we propose to employ an effective remedy until employment conditions have improved and to control any immigration movement in the future so that immigration will not again be a contributing factor to unemployment conditions."

Immigration from the United States and Great Britain is not affected by the Canadian ban, it is stated. The action by the Canadian Government represents a victory for organized labor which has long sought restricted immigration.

Mr. Hull and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, have repeatedly urged the necessity of modification of the American immigration law to give discretion to labor authorities to regulate the influx of immigrants. Several bills to further this recommendation are pending in Congress, but in the present business depression there is no quick step that can be taken to shut off immigration. However, the Administration has tightened passport restrictions on the Mexican border and cut down the flow from below the Rio Grande to a small percentage of former figures.

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SLAV PEOPLE FLOCK TO GREAT NATIONAL FETES

Athletic Meets Started in Age of Oppression Attain Gigantic Proportions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—Giant international meets of scores of thousands of delegates of Slav gymnastic societies recently held in the Balkans have brought to the attention of the world the activity of one of the largest and most popular physical culture and social organizations in existence. At the festival in Sofia, which lasted three days, over 50,000 participants and spectators were present, while nearly 250,000 people saw or took part in the exercises held at Belgrade, which lasted for a month.

"Younacks" is the name by which the members of the Bulgarian gymnastic societies are known, while in Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia they are called Sokols. Literally the first term means "hero" and the latter "falcon." These terms have come to be synonyms for courage, endurance, swiftness, fortitude, tribal loyalty and resourcefulness.

The first organiaztion of this sort was founded 70 years ago in Prague for the purpose of preparing the youth of the land to withstand oppression. Similar societies had been formed in Germany more than half a century earlier when that land was prostrate beneath the heel of Napoleon.

The movement spread and was soon adopted also by the Slovenes and Croatians. Even before that it had spread to Poland and somewhat later it made much headway among the Serbs of Austria-Hungary, who carried it across the Danube River to the Serbs of Serbia. For a long time it was prohibited in Russia, but 23 years ago the Emperor permitted the formation of a Russian Sokol Union, after which the movement advanced rapidly until the outbreak of the World War.

One of the attractive features of the Sokol movement, in which millions of Slavs now participate, is that it is for both sexes and all ages. Its gymnastics are mass exercises, the performance of mass figures, and the execution of rhythmical movements in unison by a large number of people.

What is reckoned a decided advantage of the Sokol system is that it does not give amusement and benefits merely to a few experts and record makers, but to vast masses of ordinary people. It serves villages as well as cities. It brings people from all parts of a country and from various countries into touch with one another. It develops coöperation and brotherliness to a marked degree, since it is a sort of open lodge in which all the members consider themselves brothers and sisters. It maintains a high code of honor and an exalted standard of morality and emphasizes culture and enlightenment as much as physical development. Self-sacrifice, social service and loyalty are cardinal points, in the Sokols' code.

The chief defect of this giant Slav organization according to its entrées is that it tends to overstress nationalism and military preparedness. It was born in the midst of a struggle for liberation and has retained this aggressive attitude. In all the big meets, soldiers and sailors tend to play a very important part.

England-Australia Air Mail Projected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Three alternative proposals for the establishment of an air mail between Britain and Australia will be discussed with the British authorities by the Australian Prime Minister, James H. Scullin, when he arrives in London in September for the Imperial Conference.

The question is how and when the Australian section of the Imperial Airways route is to be operated.

The proposals are: (1) That Britain should operate the whole route from England to Darwin, leaving the inland sections to Australia; (2) That the extension from Singapore to Darwin should be made by the present Dutch East Indian Service; (3) That Australia should establish and operate this section of the route, in conjunction with the Darwin-Sydney route.

Imperial Airways was formed in 1924 to amalgamate all British lines, and it was granted a subsidy of £1,000,000 spread over 10 years. Though it is anxious to expedite the extension of the main route from Calcutta to Singapore and thence to Darwin, it cannot operate the latter section without a subsidy from Australia.

In the present time of financial stringency, however, Australia has no funds available for such a subsidy, and this may lead to an indefinite postponement of the scheme. A compromise suggested in Australia is that a subsidy might be shared by Britain, Burma, Malay Straits, Singapore and Australia.

On the Singapore-Darwin section it is proposed to use three-engined flying boats similar to those in use to Calcutta. They have a load of two tons, and a speed of 120 miles an hour.

French to Study California Fruit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALGIERS—The dispatch of a special group to California to study the latest methods of irrigation and fruit cultivation was decided upon at the sixth annual French North African Conference.

The conference has just taken place at Algiers, under the presidency of the Governor-General of Algeria.

The aim of such a conference is to study all the questions of general interest to Algeria, Morocco, Tunis; in short of interest to all French possessions encircling the Sahara. Those present included the Residents-General of Tunis and Morocco, the Governor-General of French West Africa, and a representative of the equatorial French Africa (Lake Tchad).

Plans to improve the North African sheep flock, both as to quality and quantity, were also put forward. These flocks number 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 animals and represent the main resources of Algeria. In the summer many of the flocks are depleted owing either to lack of water or pasture. It has been decided, therefore, to multiply the wells.

Japanese Buying 'Homemade' Goods

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Japan is in the midst of an extensive drive for the purchase of Japan-made goods by the Japanese rather than of imported articles from abroad. The campaign for the use of homemade products is not a new one, but the existing economic depression and the retrenchment policy of the Minseito Government have given it an impetus which has hitherto been lacking.

In addition to a vast amount of printed propaganda designed toward this end, lecture meetings are being frequently held and exhibits of Japan-produced goods are found in many cities, the most notable being at Yokohama, despite the fact that foreign trade is responsible for the growth of that city from a tiny fishing village during the past seven years and still constitutes its principal industry. Cabinet members and even members of the imperial family are lending their aid to the drive.

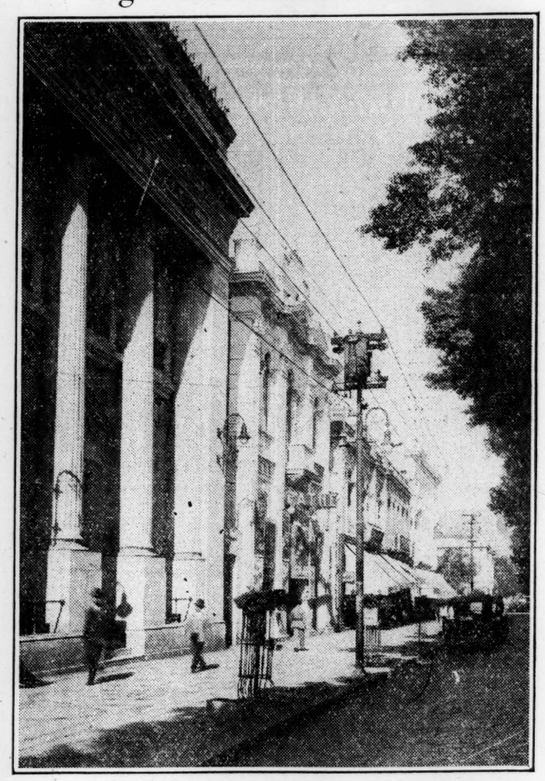
Sufficient progress has already been made so that foreign firms feel the impact. Due to the economic depression business has been decreasing for the past six months and this added blow is keenly felt and resented.

654-YEAR-OLD SCHOOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—The foundation stone of a large new building, to be erected at a cost of £18,000, has just been laid by Lord Southborough at the King Edward Grammar School, Louth. This building has additional interest because it has been designed by two old boys of the school. It is said that a grammar school has existed in Louth since 1276.

Light and Shade in Brazil



TYPICAL STREET IN BELLO HORIZONTE

This Progressive Capital of the State of Minas, Geraes, Now Enjoys Telephonic Communication With Rio de Janeiro, the Federal Capital. Much Rough Country Had to Be Crossed to Complete the Line, but There Is Nothing Rough in the Appearance of Bello Horizonte.

Brazil's Telephone Service Extended

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELLO HORIZONTE, Brazil—This capital of the State of Minas Geraes, now enjoys telephonic communication with Rio de Janeiro, federal capital, and through that city with Sao Paulo, Santos, and many other important towns in Brazil.

This has been rendered possible by completion of a toll circuit which the Brazilian Telephone Company, a British enterprise, has just constructed between Rio and Bello Horizonte.

This circuit, which consists of three lines, is carried on wooden poles over a distance of 280 miles, linking up on the route the townships of Petropolis, Entre Rios, Juiz de Fóra, Palmyra and Barbacena.

The line was completed in 10 months, which is regarded as quick work when considering the rough nature of the country that had to be crossed. Modern repeater and loading devices have been incorporated in the circuit which insure clear and undistorted transmission of speech.

Tsing Hua Students Reject President

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING—Students at Tsing Hua College, the institution founded with funds allotted from the remitted portion of the American Boxer indemnities, have successfully resisted what they feel is an attempt to put back the institution into the hands of Chinese politicians.

More than two years ago, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek appointed Dr. Lo Chia-lun, a southerner, as president of Tsing Hua. After the recent break between north and south, feeling against Dr. Lo, as a southerner, was so intense that he was compelled to resign.

Although the school year was ended, it became necessary to appoint a successor. Gen. Yen Hsi-shen, as the principal military leader in the north, considered the appointment his natural right, and named Dr. Chiao Wan-hsien, a youthful alumnus of Tsing Hua and a resident of Shansi province, as president.

Tsing Hua students protested so vigorously against this appointment that action finally was deferred. The students declared that they had been working for years to remove Tsing Hua from political control, and finally had succeeded. While they had no particular objection to Dr. Chiao, they did object to his appointment by a militarist. They insisted that the new president should be elected by the board of trustees or the student body itself.

General Yen withdrew his appointment declaring he had misunderstood the situation. He said he had merely responded to telegrams from Tsing Hua alumni and students, urging the appointment of Dr. Chiao. Thereupon the students investigated and found an influential group of alumni had supported Dr. Chiao. The fight has therefore shifted to one between alumni and students.

Villa and Grounds Presented to Rome

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLORENCE—The beautiful Villa Sciarra, situated upon the Janiculum, and recently donated to the City of Rome by Mrs. Henrietta Wurts, its owner, as a park for the city, has recently been opened to the public.

The principal building is destined exclusively for temporary Art Exhibitions, and the grounds, in perpetuity, for the enjoyment of the citizens.

The Villa Wurts, better known by its former title of Villa Sciarra, is one of the most noteworthy villas of Rome, its grounds rich in cypresses, pines, and other trees, as well as valuable shrubs and plants, including a wealth of camellias in urns and vases, as well as gardenias and azaleas. It also possesses fine shaded avenues and thickly grown box-hedges. Handsome fountains are scattered about the grounds; and peacocks, wandering freely through the gardens, contribute a note of rich color and dignity.

Motor Speedway Likely on the Wash

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—It looks as if Capt. Malcolm Campbell's scheme for a motor speedway on the Wash in Lincolnshire is likely to come to fruition. It was on his return from South Africa, where he had been trying to break the speed record on the Verneuk Pan that Captain Campbell set to work to find something nearer home, and in September, 1929, announced that he had found what promised to be an ideal track.

The Automobile Racing Association has received a communication from the Commissioners to the Treasury stating that they will make a provisional grant of tidal lands for the scheme. Altogether some 8000 acres would be involved in the grant and an additional 2000 acres of privately owned land would have to be secured.

It is proposed to build a straight concrete track nearly 15 miles long and 200 yards wide. The land on which the track is to be laid will be reclaimed from the sea by a huge breakwater about 20 ft. high running from Skegness to Freiston on the Lincolnshire coast. Included in the scheme is a tourist trophy track for motorcycles which will have hairpin bends. There is also to be a waterway for motor boat trials.

Temperance Cause Gains in Jugoslavia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—The annual meeting of the Jugoslav Temperance Association was recently held at Belgrade.

Representatives of the Ministries of Health, Education and Social Politics were present. The chairman, Dr. Milosh Popovitch, declared that the temperance movement had progressed during the last year. The Government has now undertaken several legal measures to further the movement.

But there were also other contributory causes. One was the so-called crisis in the wine trade which has contributed much to lessen the consumption of alcohol, and which obliges producers to turn to the production of teetotal drinks.

Another reason is the disappearance of political propaganda. When Parliament existed, agitators toured the country collecting peasants at inns to make propaganda for the various political parties. Since these parties were suppressed in January, 1929, many inns, especially in the villages, were obliged to close.

BUSINESS DOORS OPENED WIDE TO BRITISH WOMEN

New Trade Section of Lyceum Club Marks Wider Entry Into Commerce

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Lyceum Club here is forming an Industry and Commerce Section.

"Business doors are wide open to us," said Miss Gordon Holmes, herself a stockbroker, in presiding at a luncheon given by the new section to "women in private enterprise" recently, "and the fact that they are open is an encouragement to those who wish to enter the house of business."

Miss Holmes said she had no patience with those young people who look only for safety and short hours and pensions. Better, she says, let a girl be an "office-boy." She will be in the way of a wider and happier experience.

Miss Holmes asserts that, to be a successful business woman depends not upon any specialized ability such as is required by most professions, but upon buoyant enthusiasm and ordinary common sense.

The luncheon was attended by women notable in the world of business—the manager of an insurance company, the chairman of a big advertising firm, the director of an inter-imperial timber company, a restaurant proprietor, a woman holding a high position in one of London's biggest stores, a well-known financier, and many others.

Dutch Open Batavia Singapore Air Line

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—The first international passenger air service in the Far East was inaugurated recently by the Royal Dutch Indian Airways with an official opening of its line from Batavia via Palembang to Singapore.

This line is predestined to play an important rôle. It will not only shorten the distance between such commercial centers as Batavia and Singapore, but will form an important link in the system of air lines which will be built between Australia and the Dutch East Indies, and Holland and England.

Through the improved train connections one may leave Sourabaya early in the morning, arrive in Batavia in the evening and proceed the following day by airplane to Singapore. It is also possible to make the whole trip by airplane.

BURBERRY OVERCOATS

The smartest Overcoat in any gathering—the coat every woman turns to look at—is always a Burberry Overcoat.

Fashioned on distinctive lines and superbly tailored — wherever you go—a Burberry Overcoat is the one garment you simply must take with you to be sure of always being dry and comfortable.

The cloths — Burberry-proofed Tweeds and Coatings — are not only exclusive in design and colour, but staunch resisters of wet and cold, in spite of being light and cool on warm days.

At Haymarket, Burberrys are showing hundreds of designs for town, country and travel—Overcoats that it is a positive delight to wear. If you cannot inspect them personally, mention of The Christian Science Monitor will bring a catalogue illustrating these models and patterns of the new fabrics.

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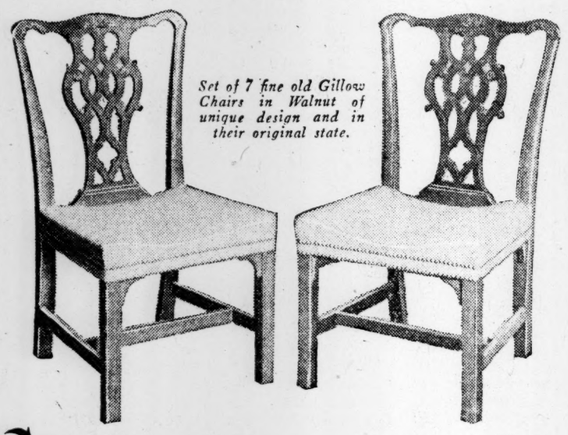

Set of 7 fine old Gillow Chairs in Walnut of unique design and in their original state.

Antiques

ON a visit to London, the Galleries of Waring & Gillow in Oxford Street have a special interest for the visitor from overseas.

First in importance is the unusually fine collection of genuine English Antique Furniture, Tapestries, Decorative Pictures and Needlework.

Fine examples of French, Dutch and Flemish periods are also included. These pieces—expressive of the art of the master craftsmen of other days—have been specially chosen and include many rare and exquisite specimens.

Photographs of interesting pieces with full details submitted on request.

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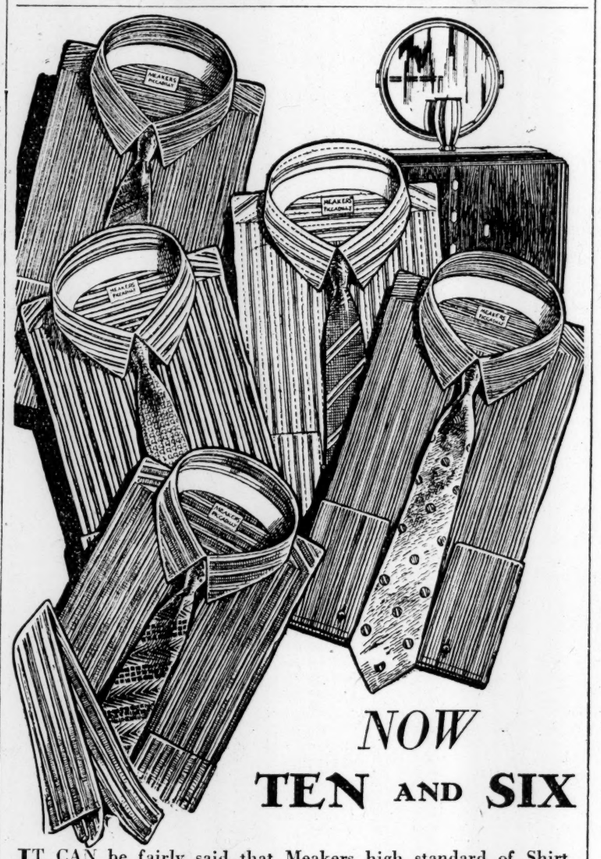

NOW TEN AND SIX

IT CAN be fairly said that Meakers high standard of Shirt value remains unsurpassed. Last year a Ten-and-six "Kingdum" Woven Lustre Shirt with two collars to match cost Twelve-and-six. Today, owing to a slight drop in price of raw material and lower cost of production exactly the same quality shirt is offered at Ten-and-six *including two collars.*

There is an enormous selection of massed striped designs giving some unique colour effects. Considerable pains have been taken in arranging these to get refinement. The colours, being definitely woven into the fabric, are permanent, and the silk-like sheen remains always.

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REGULATION SCHOOL HAT in good quality velour. Will stand hard wear. Trimmed with a plain band and bow of corded ribbon in black, navy and brown. Sizes 6¾ to 7¼ inclusive. Price 7/11

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GIRLS' SALON THIRD FLOOR

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CHARMING COAT FOR MISSES WEAR. Made in a delightful range of hopsack frieze. Lined throughout. Note the attractive inlets and strappings of self material, note the collar which has the new caracul pan to tone with coat. In sapphire, powder blue, new green, wine, nigger or cedar. Prices for all sizes 52/6

NAVY BLUE PILOT CLOTH COAT. Regulation shade adjustable collar, lined throughout. Stocked in lengths, 24" to 42". Price for first size 24" 35/9 rising 1/6 each size. Also in good navy velour, same sizes and prices.

GIRLS REGULATION MACKINTOSH. Ample cut and well made in best quality cashmere, rubber lined, in navy and brown. 24" 19/6 rising 1/6 each 3 inches. Price for green 24" 21/- rising 1/6 each 3 inches. In leatherette with plaid linings. Colours light navy, tan, green, claret. Lengths 27" 10/6, 30" 11/6, 33" 12/6, 36" 13/6, including sou'wester. 39" 15/6, 42" 16/6, without sou'wester. Post 6d. extra.

GIRLS REGULATION GYM TUNIC, steam pleated. All measurements taken from shoulder. Length 22" to 38".
No. 1 quality 22"...16/9 rising 2/- each 2"
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GYM BLOUSES in a variety of materials. 5 to 17 years.
Wincyette 3/11 all sizes.
Flannel twill 5/11 all sizes.
Delaine 7/11 all sizes.
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Super flannel 11/6 all sizes.
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Post 6d.

GIRLS NAVY BLUE SERGE COAT AND SKIRT. Made in reliable quality to meet with all school requirements. Well tailored and mounted on a bodice, double breasted coat. In sizes 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Price for first size ..... 42/6 rising 2/- each size.

(Left) ALL WOOL FLEECED BLANKET COAT. For children from 6 to 12 years. The coat is lined with camel fleece making it beautifully warm and light, belted back which is stitched; also the collar, cuffs and pockets. Adaptable collar. New green, nut brown, camel or saxe. Sizes 24", 26", 28", 30", 32", 34". Price for 24" 29/6, rising 1/6 each size.

(Right) CHILDRENS INEXPENSIVE EARLY AUTUMN COATS. Made in all wool velour with adaptable collar edged with fur. The coat is lined with camel fleece making it warm. In new blue covert, light green or brown. Lengths 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34. Price 30/-, 31/6, 33/-, 34/6, 36/-, 37/6.

GIRLS FOOTWEAR

Girls Shoes—Salon, First Floor

CHILDRENS SANDALS. In black patent, red, green or navy blue leather soles in sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Also in tan leather with crepe soles. In sizes 6, 7, 8 only. Ideal for holiday wear. Price per pair 3/-. Post 4d.

GIRLS BROGUE SHOES. In tan willow calf or black box calf, with Uslide soles. A strong shoe for school or everyday wear. Sizes 2, 3, 4 and 5. Price per pair 15/9. Post 6d.

CHILDRENS WALKING SHOES. In patent leather, black box calf, or tan willow calf. A useful shoe for walking or strong school wear; also to be obtained in lacing style without toecaps.
Size 7 to 10.....7/11
Size 11 to 1.....8/11
Size 2 to 5.....10/9
Post 6d.

PLAYTIME SHOES. In tan or black morocco leather, with crepe soles suitable for all games or gym. Sizes 11 to 1, Price 2/6. 2 to 7, price 2/9. Post 4d.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PENNANT RACE STILL CLOSE

With About One Month Remaining National Winner as Yet Uncertain

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	74	48	.607
New York	68	52	.567
Brooklyn	69	56	.552
St. Louis	67	56	.546
Pittsburgh	63	59	.516
Boston	55	67	.451
Cincinnati	52	67	.437
Philadelphia	40	83	.325

RESULTS AUG. 23

Pittsburgh 5, Boston 0.
Pittsburgh 2, Boston 1.
Chicago 4, New York 2.
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 6.

RESULTS AUG. 24

Boston-Brooklyn, rain.
Pittsburgh 9, Cincinnati 6.
Cincinnati 2, Pittsburgh 0.
Chicago 3, New York 2.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 4.

With the closing date of the National League a little more than a month away, the race for the coveted pennant has become closer than ever. Chicago is at present in command of the leadership, five full games ahead of New York and 6½ games in front of the third place Brooklyn club. The St. Louis Cardinals, who are in fourth position, have proven to have considerable strength and may yet force their way to the top. Pittsburgh has also been playing great ball during the last week and seems capable of stepping from its position at the top of the second division, to among the first four clubs. Boston has been in a slump of late, but has managed to hold its place behind the Pirates. Cincinnati surprised the baseball world in general by making a clean sweep of its Brooklyn series and may pass the Braves within the next seven days. Philadelphia still lacks the pitching and has remained at the bottom of the standing.

The Cubs won four games and lost three during the week to increase their lead over the Giants and Robins. They made the most hits with 104 and scored the greatest number of runs, 56. The club's hitting has been hard and often and for that reason alone should be capable of holding off any challengers during the month remaining. Manager McCarthy has been leading his team at Wrigley Field for some time now and will do so until Pittsburgh and St. Louis have been met. After that the Cubs will leave for a tour of the circuit, first visiting Cincinnati. They will be at a disadvantage at that time, however, as the Giants will begin a home stay in New York shortly after.

The Giants were unable to solve Chicago's pitching and passed up a chance to take the league leadership. They won three games and lost four during the past seven days. Unofficial records show that the club made 80 hits and scored 43 runs, which almost seems as if hits were wasted. John McGraw has not been with his team for several games, but it is expected that he will join them again very soon. In his absence, Dave Bancroft was given full charge and it seems he did his work well. The club has just finished a series with the Cubs and will next engage with the Robins at the Polo Grounds. Their home stay at that time will be only for a short period, however, as they leave for Boston and later Brooklyn before they come home for a lengthened stay.

Brooklyn compiled the poorest record in the league during the week. The Robins won only one game in eight played, losing the entire series to the Reds. A bad slump has struck the club and Manager Robinson seems unable to get his players out of it. The team still has a fine chance to overtake the Giants and Cubs, and may do so if base hits can come more frequently. The Robins next travel to New York and following this series will make their way homeward to entertain the Phillies.

St. Louis won five contests and lost only two, a record which gave it a much stronger hold on fourth position. The Cardinals have been hitting often and timely, having placed second to the Cubs in scoring runs, with 60, while making 88 hits. The Pirates possess the most impressive record with six victories and only one defeat in seven games. Good pitching has been mostly responsible for the club's winning, combined with timely batting.

Cincinnati's record of five games won and three lost gives it second best showing among the second division clubs. The Reds exhibited unlooked for strength when they took the entire series from the Robins and moved nearer to the Braves and sixth position. The Phillies were on the winning end of two games, while they went down to defeat on five occasions.

Jennings Wins Third Straight

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—George J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, retained his title as United States public parks men's singles champion by defeating Dennison L. Mitchell, Washington, D. C., in the final round at Rock Creek Park, here, Aug. 24. The score was 6—4, 7—5, 6—1. It was Jennings' third straight victory, the Chicago player having won at Cleveland in 1928 and at Buffalo last year.

While Mitchell showed flashes of superiority over his opponent, he lacked the all-around game to win. Mitchell led, 4—2, in the first set, and 5—2 in the second, but Jennings overcame the lead to win each set, and then won the third set easily.

Play in the men's doubles final was somewhat close. The greater experience of Jennings and Jack R. Delara was the main factor in their winning the title. In the first set the champions ran up a lead of 3 to 1. The Indianapolis-Washington team, however, surprised by breaking through Jennings' service and bringing the score to 3-all on Thomas S. Markey's service. Delara and Jennings outsteadied their opponents to win three straight games and the first set, 6—3. The points were 36 for the champions and 29 for Markey and Edgar Yeomans.

The semifinal round men's doubles match in which Jennings and Delara defeated R. B. Considine and Mitchell Washington (D. C.) pair, was one of the most spectacular ever played in a United States public parks tennis championship. After battling through five sets, Jennings and Delara won 6—4, 0—6, 5—7, 9—7, 6—4. Jennings' excellent net play brought many points to the winners. The summary:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

George J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, defeated Dennison L. Mitchell, Washington, D. C., 6—4, 7—5, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Thomas S. Markey Jr. and Edgar Yeomans defeated J. L. Castle and J. G. Kronman, 5—7, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3.

Semifinal Round

George J. Jennings Jr. and Jack R. Delara defeated Robert B. Considine and Dennison L. Mitchell, 6—4, 0—6, 5—7, 9—7, 6—4.

Thomas S. Markey Jr. and Edgar Yeomans defeated E. B. Nowark and A. P. Simons, 7—5, 6—1, 9—7.

Final Round

George J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, and Jack R. Delara, Los Angeles, defeated Thomas S. Markey Jr., Indianapolis, and Edgar Yeomans, Washington, D. C., 6—3, 7—5, 6—4.

BARNEGAT YACHTS DEFEAT CANADIANS

SEASIDE PARK, N. J. (AP)—Gaining first and third places in the final race of the series, the United States, represented by the Barnegat Bay Yacht Racing Association, defeated Canada, 42 points to 37, in the eight-race international sloop series, Aug. 24. It was the first United States triumph in the series in four years.

The United States took a two-point lead at the end of the seventh race, Aug. 23, and added six to its total in the final race, while Canada was held to three.

The Scandal, piloted by E. J. Schoettle Jr., of the Barnegat fleet, won the race Aug. 24, covering the 12-mile course in 1h. 37m. 23s. George S. Hanna of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, piloted the Scamp into second place in 1h. 38m. 31s. Third place went to F. Slade Dale of the United States, piloting the Witch. His time was 1h. 39m. 35s. The fourth boat, the Sally, with George S. Hamilton of Canada, at the wheel, fouled on the second lap and withdrew.

RAY AND FAGER FIRST

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Jole Ray, Chicago, Marathon runner, paired with August Fager, won the 30-mile invitation relay race at the Canadian National Exhibition Aug. 23. Ray and Fager finished half a mile in front of Peter Simpson and N. B. McNamara of Burlington, N. C., and Brisbane, Australia, respectively. Third place went to Harry Abramowitch and Sam Richmond of New York. Each runner ran 15 miles.

CLAIRE WALKER WINS TITLE

Claire Walker of the Whitin Community Association, won the women's New England A. A. A. U. one-mile swimming championship in the Charles River Basin, Boston, Aug. 23, from a field of six starters, in 26m. 10 1-5s. Millicent Cramp, also of the W. C. A., was second, and Catherine Lynch, Boston Swimming Association, was third.

Yankee Is Matched With the Enterprise in Cup Test Race

Former's Record-Breaking Performance Stamps Her as Greatest Heavy Weather Boat Ever to Compete in America's Cup Tryouts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—While early morning conditions were unfavorable on the morning of Aug. 25 for the third official trial race of a series being held to pick a defender for the America's Cup, the committee in charge ordered the boats out at the usual time, confident that the weather conditions later in the day would provide a light-weather test for the four candidates. The committee waited until the yachts were at the starting line before the pairings for the day were announced, as follows: Enterprise vs. Yankee, and Weetamoe vs. Whirlwind.

The trial race committee was pleased that the strong wind of last week had calmed down and that there is now a chance of matching the boats under light-weather conditions.

Among the spectators at the start of the third trial spin were: Sir Thomas Lipton, Col. Duncan Neill, and Charles E. Nicholson, designer of the Shamrock V.

Many of the yachtsmen here were discussing the Shamrock's sail trial which took place Aug. 24 in a fairly strong breeze. The opinion of most of those interested in the discussion was that the Shamrock was a fast boat and that she will be a strong opponent for any one of the candidates.

The improvement in speed of racing yachts in the last 30 years, conclusively shown Aug. 21 when the Yankee and Enterprise both broke the long-standing record of the cup defender Columbia over a 30-mile triangle, was undoubtedly the outstanding feature of the trial races being sailed in eastern Block Island Sound for the selection of an opponent for the Shamrock V.

That an 83-foot water line yacht, with 50 tons less ballast and half as much sail, could run round a 30-mile triangle a full minute and a half faster than a 90-foot water line gaff rigged scow, shows that our designers have made astounding progress and are far superior to their predecessors, even so accomplished a naval architect at Nathaniel G. Herreshoff.

Conditions About the Same

The performances therefore of the Paine-designed Yankee and Burgess created Enterprise, Aug. 21, 1930, must be regarded as epoch making and should prove almost as interesting a feature of the present season as the America's Cup match.

Conditions, so far as strength of the wind was concerned, were about the same in eastern Block Island Sound Aug. 21 as when the Columbia was driven to her great effort by another Boston aspirant for cup defense, the unfortunate Independence, a trifle more than 29 years ago.

The Columbia has been regarded for 30 years as one of the fastest sailing yachts ever built, better even that her successor Reliance, which usually beat her in light weather. The Columbia was a trifle under 90 feet on the water line, 140 feet overall and carried 13,350 square feet of canvas, with a towering club topsail. The Yankee is 83 feet on the water line, 125 feet overall and spreads 7550 square feet of sail, with a Marconi rig and no topsail.

On July 1, 1901, in a race against the Constitution over a windward and leeward course the Columbia covered the 30 miles in 2h. 52m. 4s., a record which has never been broken even by the Reliance, although the latter made three tries at it two years later.

1901 Columbia Made Record

It was on Aug. 3, 1901 that the Columbia established the record, which held until Aug. 21 last, in the last race which the Independence ever sailed. A smoky 22-knot southwester was blowing when the two yachts started from Brenton's Reef lightship for a 10-mile boat to a mark in Block Island Sound. The Columbia covered the distance up the breeze in 1h. 22m. 28s. The Independence was about three minutes astern.

In the broad reach under ballooners to the second mark the Columbia made the distance in 45m. 10s, and the Independence in a trifle less time.

On the run to the finish the Columbia covered the course in 44m. 10s. and the Independence in a triffle over 42m., the fastest 10 miles ever traveled by a cup boat, the Lawson yacht being beaten only 40 seconds at the line. Had the course been five miles farther she probably would have won.

Now compare these times with those made by the Yankee and Enterprise, Aug. 21.

Yankee Had Poor Start

The Yankee had a poor start and did not cross the line until 38 seconds after the signal yet she covered the 10 miles in 45m. 19s. As a matter of fact the Yankee sailed the 10 miles in 44m. 41s. with a reefed mainsail, two ordinary headsails, and a baby jibtopsail part of the way. The Enterprise made the same distance under practically the same conditions, and same canvas, but without a baby jibtopsail, in 45m. 50s. Timing her across the line, she made it in 45m. 31s.

It was in the beat to windward on the second leg that both the Yankee and Enterprise beat the Columbia's time up the breeze. The Yankee made the 10 miles in 1h. 16m. 51s., a record which is likely to stand for some time, unless the Shamrock V has a chance to show more speed. Yet on this leg the Yankee lost the use of her jib, which dragged overboard for half a mile and sailed the last four miles under mainsail and small staysail.

The Enterprise covered the 10 miles to windward in 1h. 16m. 51s., which was also better than Columbia. Even the Weetamoe and Whirlwind beat out the old cup defender. In the run home the Yankee just nosed along under a staysail and a No. 2 jibtopsail, with two men at the wheel, making the last 10-mile leg in 45m. 50s. The Enterprise's elapsed time for the same leg was 46m. 39s.

The Yankee logged the 30 miles at a speed of 10.71 knots, that of the Enterprise being 10.63 knots, the Weetamoe 10.44, and the Whirlwind 10.31.

The Yankee's speed of 7.83 in the 10-mile thrash to windward under shortened canvas will probably stand also for some time to come unless she betters it herself, for it looks as if there is no boat afloat barring perhaps the Shamrock V, that can make such a remarkable performance.

Whichever yacht is picked to defend the cup, it will have to be remembered that the Yankee is the greatest heavy weather boat that ever sailed in a trial race for America's Cup defense.

Hawaiian Star Is Japanese Titlist

TOKYO (AP)—Maiola Kalili, Hawaiian star, won the 100-meter backstroke final event in the Japanese swimming championships, Aug. 23, but lost to Seizo Makino of Japan, in the 1500-meter freestyle event, a feature of the meet.

The Hawaiian's time was 1m. 13.2s. for the 100-meter event, and Makino finished the 1500-meters in 19m. 35.2s.

Manuel Kalili, brother of Maiola, captured the final event in the 200-meter freestyle in 2m. 18.8s.

The first heat of the 100-meter freestyle was won by Katsuo Takaisha of Japan. His time was 60.4s. Miyamoto of Japan was second and Bradford Butler Jr. '32 of Yale University, third.

W. T. TILDEN WINNER IN NEWPORT TENNIS

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—The cleverness that Bill Tilden put into his tennis racquet Aug. 23 overcame the elements and youth to give him the first important victories of the current United States court season.

The national champion played through a driving rainstorm in the morning and defended successfully his Newport Casino singles championship against the young but seasoned Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Davis Cup doubles player from Austin, Tex., in a stirringly close finale, 6—1, 0—6, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4.

A few hours later, when the weather had cleared, the Philadelphian joined forces with his doubles partner, F. T. Hunter of New Rochelle, to turn back the mid-western youngsters, Wilbur F. Coen Jr., of Kansas City and H. M. Coggeshall of Des Moines, in another five-set battle for the doubles trophies by scores of 6—3, 6—4, 0—6, 3—6, 6—2. The summary:

NEWPORT CASINO INVITATION TENNIS

SINGLES—Final Round

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated W. L. Allison Jr., Austin, Tex., 6—1, 0—6, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Final Round

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and F. T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, and H. M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, 6—3, 6—4, 0—6, 3—6, 6—2.

A'S HOLD LEAD OVER RIVALS

Senators Advance One Game, However, During Past Week of Race

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	85	42	.670
Washington	76	48	.613
New York	73	52	.584
Cleveland	66	60	.524
Detroit	60	66	.476
Chicago	48	75	.398
St. Louis	49	76	.392
Boston	43	81	.347

RESULTS AUG. 23

Chicago at Boston (rain).
Cleveland at New York (rain).
Philadelphia 2, Detroit 0.
Washington 2, St. Louis 0.

RESULTS AUG. 24

Boston 2, Chicago 0.
Chicago 5, Boston 4.
New York 5, Cleveland 3.
Cleveland 4, New York 2.
Washington 7, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 7, Detroit 5.

Connie Mack and his champion Philadelphia Athletics seem little concerned about their position at the top of the American League. They now have a lead of seven and one-half games, seemingly enough to keep them ahead of other clubs who may challenge during the last month of playing. Washington has been making a strong bid to overtake the A's, but as yet has not been very successful. The Senators did advance one game, however, as the champions were leading by eight and one-half games at this time last week. New York played steady ball during the seven days just past and held its position behind the Senators. Cleveland made the most impressive showing during the week to strengthen its grip on fourth place. The second division consists of Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and Boston in that order.

The Athletics won four games and lost two, while making 58 hits and scoring 27 runs. They have been given good pitching in recent contests, while the usual fine hitting is in abundance. Barring mishaps, there seems no reason why Connie Mack should not lead his team through the remaining few weeks of the season with ease and stay out in front. The A's are at present engaging with the Senators at Washington and will attempt to hold their lead. The two teams will stay there only a short time, however, after which they will both travel to Philadelphia. The champions will next take to the road, first meeting Boston and later New York. This trip will be the real test.

Manager Johnson and his Senators won four contests and lost three during the past seven days and proved to the baseball world that they were by no means out of the race. With a little more than a month remaining in which to play, the club has plenty of time to overtake the A's if the proper strength is possessed. The Senators are now meeting the champions and will endeavor to cut the space between themselves and first place. They will enjoy a very short stay at home and then make a tour of the circuit.

The Yankees compiled an even record, winning three games and losing the same number. Bob Shawkey has his boys playing steady ball and has them hitting timely. Records show that 67 hits were made and 32 runs scored. Team fielding has been the best in the league as only four errors were made in the six contests. The Yankees have just concluded a long stay at home and now will take to the road. Their first trip will be taken to Washington to engage with the Senators.

Cleveland's record of six victories and no defeats was the best in the league and put it right back into a position among the leaders. Good pitching is the main reason for this winning streak, as opponents scored only 17 runs in the six games. The Indians themselves hit timely and often according to unofficial averages and still have a chance to move up a step or two and perhaps overtake the Athletics.

Among the second division clubs, Detroit's record was the best, although that was not very impressive. The Tigers won three games and lost four, making 67 hits and scoring 41 runs. They did much better in the field in recent games, as only five errors were made in the seven contests. Next to Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis should be placed, each having won two and lost four. With the White Sox it has been the pitching, while hitting has kept the Browns down in the race. Boston won only one game in six played and failed to better its chances of leaving the cellar position in the league.

Sarazen's 278 Wins the Western Open

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Eugene Sarazen left the rest of the field far behind in the 36-hole final round of the western open golf championship at Indianwood Golf and Country Club, Aug. 23. Sarazen had cards of 69 and 67 for his two rounds, Aug. 23, eight strokes under par for the distance on a difficult course to compile a 72-hole total of 278. A. A. Espinosa of Chicago was Sarazen's closest rival, with a score of 285, seven strokes behind the leader. Espinosa shot a 70 and a 67 on Aug. 23.

Starting the critical third round Aug. 23 with a none too safe lead of two strokes, Sarazen answered the spectacular challenge of his closest rivals by traveling Indianwood's tricky course in 69 strokes, three under par, largely through a first nine score of 31. Opening the afternoon round with an eagle 3, he completed the first nine holes in 32 and the second in 35 for a total of 67, five under par. Al Watrous was Sarazen's pursuer in the morning, but Espinosa took his place in the afternoon by equalling Saranzen's fine 67 card. Watrous required 72 strokes in the afternoon and finished in a tie with Bill Hehlhorn of New York for third place with 286 strokes. Horton Smith, who with John J. Farrell drew the biggest gallerys all through the tournament, was was fourth in the procession with 287. Robert Shave of Marion, O., had 291. Following are the scores of leaders in the tournament:

Eugene Sarazen	278
A. A. Espinosa	285
Al Watrous	286
Bill Mehlhorn	286
Horton Smith	287
Walter C. Hagen	288
Lawrence Ayton	289
Robert Shave	291
Tony Manero	291
Harry Hampton	291
Christopher	292
Ed Dudley	293
John Farrell	293
Charles Guest	293
Neal McIntyre	293
Densmore Shute	295
*Charles Koesis	296
Abe Espinosa	297
Tommy Armour	298
Willard Hutchinson	298
John Revolta	298
Henry Ciuci	298
Emmett French	299
John Watson	299
Benamin Weichman	299

*Amateur.

Trapshoot Ends With Five Events

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DAYTON, O.—Five events were included on the program of trapshooting in the final day of the thirty-first annual Grand American Handicap here Aug. 23.

Most important of the quintet of titles decided was the North American doubles championship. It went to Edward W. Renfro of Dell, Mont., who broke 191 of 200 doubles targets.

Casper Hoffman 3rd, of Denver, Colo., was the runnerup with 188 breaks of a possible 200.

Frank M. Troeh of Portland, Ore., doubles champion in 1929, tied for third in the Aug. 3 competition, scoring 187 breaks in 200 targets. Edward J. Martin of Columbus, Wis., also broke 187.

Breaks 967 of 1000 Targets

Troeh won for the third successive season, the North American all-around championship, breaking 967 of 1000 targets in the seven big events of the week. Of the seven, he won only one, shattering 200 targets in succession to take the class AA championship, Aug. 18.

Gus A. Payne of Cleveland, North American clay target champion, was second with 963.

Renfro deposed Troeh as winner of the "Jim Day" Cup given for the high scorer in three events, the North American clay target championship, the North American doubles and the Grand American Handicap. Troeh also had held that honor for three years running.

Mrs. Norman V. Pillot of Houston, Tex., won the ladies' doubles championship in a shootoff with Miss Alice M. Crothers of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mrs. Walter P. Andrews of Atlanta, Ga., each broke 76 of 100 targets. Fifty extra targets were thrown before Mrs. Pillot won with 33 breaks to 31 for Miss Crothers. Mrs. Andrews was eliminated after the first 25 had been thrown.

Wins Pro Doubles

Fred Tomlin of Glassboro, N. J., secured the professional doubles championship with 187 breaks in 200 targets. Boyd Duncan of Lucy, Tenn., was second with 184 and Earle Donahue of Minneapolis, Minn., the defending champion, third, with 182.

Paul Heistand of Hillsboro, O., won the Consolation Handicap with 99 breaks in 100 targets from the 18-yard line. Davie T. Leahy of New York City was second with 98 breaks from the 23-yard line, while Don L. McDonald of Amarillo, Tex, finished third with 97 breaks.

In the International Hundred, the closing event of the Grand American, Howard E. Woodward of Houston, Tex., scored 98 breaks in 100 targets to win first prize. Frank M. Troeh won second place and C. W. Olney of West Allis, Wis., secured third award.

BUFFALO DEFEATS TORONTO FOUR

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Buffalo poloists outclassed the Toronto Polo Club in a match at Woodbine Park, Aug. 23, 13 to 4. Toronto took a four-goal lead in the first two minutes of the game, but the Buffalo quartet of Evans, H. P. Burgard 3d, S. H. Knox and J. H. Campbell held the Canadians scoreless thereafter.

MISS NUTHALL TAKES TITLES

Captures U. S. Women's Singles and Doubles Honors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Miss Betty Nuthall of London, Eng., captured the United States women's tennis championship singles, and with Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., as her partner, the doubles Aug. 24, at the Forest Hills Stadium, the first foreign player to capture the title in the 43 years of competition. Opposed to Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., in the singles, she won with ease, after a trifle over half an hour of play, 6—1, 6—4, and later played the larger part in defeating Mrs. Harper and Edith A. Cross, of San Francisco, in the doubles final, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.

While two players of foreign birth, Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss May Sutton, have held the title, it was not until they had become permanent residents of the United States that they won, and both are now thoroughly regarded as Americans.

Miss Nuthall ran into a lead of 4—0 right at the start of her battle with Mrs. Harper; but at that point Mrs. Harper got her lefthanded chips into working order, and though Miss Nuthall won the first set, she was trailing for the greater part of the second, until the score stood at 2—4; and 30—40 on her service. Errors of Mrs. Harper lost her the game, and the English girl ran out the set in straight games, though the final game went to deuce.

Miss Nuthall, naturally a doubles player, was the outstanding performer in the doubles, though Miss Palfrey settled down to her most effective play in the final set, and helped to win it after a long service duel. Mrs. Harper and Miss Cross led at 3—0 in the final set, but this was as close as they came to victory, as the next four games went to the Anglo-American combination, and they ran out the set and match a few games later. The summary:

U. S. WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

SINGLES—Final Round

Miss Betty Nuthall, London, Eng., defeated Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., 6—1, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Final Round

Miss Betty Nuthall, London, Eng., and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., and Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, Calif., 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.

TRIUMPH FOR ROCHESTER Y. C.

TORONTO (AP)—Cayuga of the Rochester Yacht Club, sailed by W. V. (Rooney) Castle, won the Canadian National Exhibition's cruising race from Burlington to Toronto Aug. 23 in 12h. 41m. 58s.

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RECORDS FALL IN TRACK MEET

Los Angeles A. C. Wins Senior A. A. U. Track and Field Championship

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Team	Points
Los Angeles A. C.	45
Olympic Club	22
Washington A. C.	19
Illinois A. C.	16
New York A. C.	13
University of Michigan	11
Ohio State University	10
Denver A. C.	7
University of Illinois	6
St. Joseph's C. C.	6
Boston A. A.	5
Manchester Recreation	5
Millrose A. C.	4
New York University	4
Central Y. M. C. A.	3
Texas Christian	3
Pennsylvania State College	3
Rice Institute	3
Pennsylvania R. R.	3
Albion College	3
Detroit C. C.	3
Northwestern University	3
New York Y. M. H. A.	2
Indiana University	2
Iowa State College	2
Swedish-American A. C.	2
Chase Park A. C.	1
Purdue University	1
Greenwood T. C.	1
Bradley Institute	1

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A new world's record in the discus throw and the best shotput and javelin throw ever recorded in America featured the national senior track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at the University of Pittsburgh stadium Aug. 23.

Led by a powerful band of athletes from Los Angeles A. C., which captured team honors by an overwhelming margin and also carried off seven of the 20 individual titles, the track and field talent of the far West turned in spectacular performances.

Sharing the spotlight with brilliant achievements in the discus, javelin and shot was the latest renewal of sprinting rivalry between T. E. Tolan Jr. of the University of Michigan and George S. Simpson of Ohio State University. This time the honors in the 100-yard dash went to Michigan's "Midnight Express," but the "Buckeye Bullet" came back to beat him in the 220-yard sprint and set a new American record of 21.3s. for this event around a turn.

Perhaps the outstanding individual feat was that of Paul Jessup, 6ft. 6in. discus thrower from the Washington A. C. of Seattle, who threw the discus 169ft. 8⅞in. to better by six feet the present world record held by Eric C. W. Krenz of Stanford University, who did not compete.

S. E. Anderson, also of Washington, equaled the world mark of 14.4s. to retain his 120-yard high hurdle championship with several feet to spare; H. Herman Brix, former University of Washington athlete now competing for the Los Angeles A. C., set a new American mark of 52ft. 5¾in. for the 16-pound shotput, and James Demers of the Los Angeles A. C. hurled the javelin 222ft. 6¾in. to beat the American record by a good 10 feet.

Edwin Genung, an unheralded Washington A. C. half-miler, ran the distance in 1m. 53.4s. to set a new meet record.

Fred H. Sturdy, once of Yale University and now of the Los Angeles A. C., won his pole-vaulting argument with Thomas Warne of Northwestern University, but in unconclusive fashion as Warne was unable to continue in a jump-off after both had cleared 13ft. 6in.

Both E. B. Hamm, the Olympic champion, and E. L. Gordon, University of Iowa and the defending titleholder, failed to place in the running broad jump, as A. H. Bates, former Pennsylvania State College athlete, won with a leap of 24ft. 3¾in. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by T. E. Tolan Jr., University of Michigan; G. S. Simpson, Ohio State University, second; Russell Sweet, Olympic Club, third; C. J. Leland, Texas Christian University, fourth. Time—9.7s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by G. S. Simpson, Ohio State University; T. E. Tolan Jr., University of Michigan, second; C. L. Leland Texas Christian University, third; Ralph Metcalf, Chase Park A. C., Chicago, fourth. Time—21.3s. (New American record.)

440-Yard Dash—Won by V. E. Williams, Los Angeles A. C.; John Lewis, Detroit City College, second; Nate Long, Denver A. C., third; V. J. Gist, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time—48.8s.

880-Yard Run—Won by E. B. Genung Jr., Washington A. C.; R. R. Beethan Jr., Pennsylvania R. R., second; L. Meyers, Denver A. C., third; O. J. Martin, Purdue University, fourth. Time—1m. 53.4s. (New meet record.)

One-Mile Run—Won by R. M. Conger, Illinois A. C.; P. E. Rekers, Pennsylvania State College, second; R. W. Kiser, Washington A. C., third; G. Venko, Swedish-American A. C., fourth. Time—4m. 19.8s.

Two-Mile Steeplechase—Won by J. P. McCluskey, Manchester Recreation; Harry Werban, Millrose A. C., second; J. C. Zola, unattached, third; Harry Carter, Olympic Club, fourth. Time—10m. 44.2s.

Six-Mile Run—Won by Louis Gregory, St. Joseph's C. C.; C. S. Chamberlain, Michigan State College, second; T. F. McDonough, Boston A. A., third; Melvin Porter, St. Joseph's C. C., fourth. Time—31m. 3s.

Three-Mile Walk—Won by Harry Hinkle, Los Angeles A. C.; M. A. Pecora, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., second; M. Davis, New York Y. M. H. A., third; Anthony Podbielski, New York, fourth. Time—22m. 47.6s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by S. E. Anderson, Washington A. C.; Charles Kaster, Olympic Club, second; J. E. Hatfield, Indiana University, third; L. H. Sentman, University of Illinois, fourth. Time—14.4s. (Equals world's record.)

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by Richard Maxwell, Los Angeles A. C.; L. H. Sentman, University of Illinois, second; R. I. Rockaway, Ohio State University, third; Donald Felt, Melrose, Mass., fourth. Time—24.1s.

440-Yard Hurdles—Won by Richard Pomeroy, Los Angeles A. C.; Clyde Blanchard, Rice Institute, second; Arthur Holman, Olympic Club, third; Julius Siegal, Millrose A. C. fourth. Time—53.1s.

Running High Jump—Won by A. B. Burg, Illinois A. C., 6ft. 4⅞in.; Henry Lasallette Los Angeles A. C., second, 6ft. 4⅝in.; Henry Coggshall, Olympic Club, third, 6ft. 2in.; George Spitz, New York A. C., fourth, 6ft. ½in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by A. H. Bates, unattached, 24ft. 3¾in.; George Martin, Olympic Club, second, 23ft. 11¾in.; Sol Furth, New York University, third, 23ft. 11in.; D. Hamilton, Denver A. C., fourth, 23ft. 10¾in.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by Levi Casey, Illinois A. C., 47ft. 11⅝in.; Robert Patton, Los Angeles A. C., second, 47ft. 1in.; Sol Furth, New York University, third, 47ft. ½in.; Lambert Redd, Bradley Tech., fourth, 45ft. ⅝in.

Pole Vault—Won by F. H. Sturdy, Los Angeles A. C., 13ft. 6in.; Thomas Warne, Northwestern University, second, 13ft. 6in.; Allen, Salem, O., third, 13ft. 4in.; Marion Harvey, Denver A. C., fourth, 13ft. 4in. (Sturdy won when Warne was unable to vault off for place. Allen, third by winning vault off with Harvey.)

16-Pound Shotput—Won by H. H. Brix, Los Angeles A. C., 52ft. 5¾in. (new American record); H. P. Rothert, Olympic Club, second, 50ft. 3¼in.; Paul Jessup, Washington A. C., third, 49ft. 4½in.; L. B. Sexton, New York A. C., fourth, 46ft. 3⅞in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by N. G. Wright, New York A. C., 163ft. 9¼in. E. F. Black, Boston A. A., second, 162ft. 6in.; Edward Flanagan, Boston A. A., third, 153ft. 8in.; Earl Clark, Denver A. C., fourth, 151ft. 7⅝in.

56-Pound Weight—Won by L. B. Sexton, New York A. C., 34ft. 6⅝in.; J. Kazanjian, Olympic Club, second, 31ft. 9⅞in.; A. Richards, Los Angeles A. C., third, 31ft. 7¼in.; N. G. Wright, New York A. C., fourth, 31ft. ⅜in.

Discus Throw—Won by Paul Jessup, Washington A. C., 169ft. 8⅞in. (new world's record); H. P. Rothert, Olympic Club, second, 144ft. 8¼in.; F. L. Purma, University of Illinois, third, 143ft. 10¼in.; H. Schneider, Greenwood T. C., fourth, 143ft. 7⅝in.

Javelin Throw—Won by James Demers, Los Angeles A. C., 222ft. 6¾in. (new American record); L. M. Bartlett, Albion College, second, 197ft. 1¼in.; L. D. Weldon, Iowa State College, third, 196ft. 7in.; Valno Hoover, Los Angeles A. C., fourth, 195ft. 3⅞in.

Plans for Record IndianHomecoming

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Ten thousand Haskell Indian Institute alumni and approximately 100,000 Indians or one-fourth of the total members of the race will be visited by Frank W. McDonald, Haskell athletic director, in an attempt to induce them to return to the Homecoming celebration Oct. 9-10, under the floodlights of the Haskell stadium when the Indians and University of Kansas renew gridiron relations after an absence from each other's schedules of 25 years.

Little Left Hand, 100 years of age, will be interviewed by the Haskell official at his home on the Arapahoe reservation in western Oklahoma. John Levi, recognized as Haskell's greatest athlete, came from the ranks of the Arapahoe and Levi sent a message of greeting to Little Left Hand.

The Cheyennes who ever opposed the advance of the white man, have organized a "Beat Kansas Club" and Athletic Director McDonald will address them on the subject of racial activities, calling the red men to return to see a Haskell Indian team built about Capt. Louis Weller, known to the Caddo tribe as "Little Rabbit," whose 105-yard run for a touchdown against the Creighton University eleven last fall was one of the features of the season.

Mr. McDonald left recently on his journey. He first stops among the Quapaws at Miami, who contributed $100,000 to the erection of Haskell's $300,000 stadium, which was built without assistance from the white race.

Then he will go to the Wyandottes and the Senecas at Wyandotte, Okla. Next he will remind the Delawares at Nowata that Amos (Teddy) Wilson, fleet halfback, is one of their tribesmen, and from there he will proceed to the heart of the Osage country around Pawhuska.

He will visit the reservation of the five tribes, the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickashas, and Seminoles and at Shawnee he will meet the Shawnees, Sacs and Fox.

In southwestern Oklahoma, Mr. McDonald will address the "Beat Kansas clubs" of the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches, still high in racial achievement.

On his homecoming trip, Mr. McDonald will meet with officials of the Ponca and Kaw tribes at Ponca City and Kaw City, respectively. Mr. McDonald.

Bluenose to Race U. S. Schooner Oct. 9, 11, 13

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Halifax, N. S.

A SPECIAL series of exhibition races between the Lunenburg schooner Bluenose, champion of the North Atlantic, and the Gloucester schooner Gertrude R. Thebaud, is to be held off the American port Oct. 9, 11 and 13.

This announcement was made Aug. 25 after a meeting attended by Mayor W. E. Knock, E. Fenwick Swicker, F. Homer Zwicker, G. B. Fraser, Capt. Adam Knickle of Lunenburg and Frank Pearce, Wilmot A. Reed and Capt. Ben Price, of Gloucester.

Arrangements for this special race series, have been made, it is understood, on condition that the Bluenose can be put in shape in time for the event.

England Captures Major Honors in Empire Games

Wins Most First and Second Places—Canada Is Second —More Dominion Track and Field Records Are Broken

UNOFFICIAL BRITISH GAMES SCORE

Nation	1sts	2nds	3rds	Pts
England	24	23	10	138
Canada	18	15	16	100
South Africa	6	4	5	31
Australia	3	5	1	20
New Zealand	3	4	2	19
Scotland	3	3	3	18
Wales	0	2	1	5
British Guiana	0	2	1	3
Ireland	0	1	0	2

Points totaled by three for first, two for second and one for third.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—Although it rained intermittently throughout the afternoon, and the track was slow and the field heavy and slippery for the three field events, the third and final afternoon's program in the British Empire Games, Aug. 23, saw the setting of four new Canadian records, three in track events and in the javelin throw. Ten events made up the program and of these Canada won five, England four and New Zealand one, but England's supremacy in the track and field events was not threatened, she having compiled a safe lead in the first two days. In only two events, the 100 yards and the pole vault, were the winning marks considerably away from the records, and the meet was a most successful one in the matter of competition and good times and distances.

Percy Williams, the Canadian who won the 100 and 200 meters in the 1928 Olympic Games, and who won his heat Aug. 21 in 9 3-5s., equaling the Canadian record, met with a mishap in his winning sprint in the 100 yards which will probably keep him out of competition for the remainder of the season, but he managed to finish in front in 9.9s.

The features of the day were provided by Lord Burghley of England, Alex S. Wilson of Canada, a student at Notre Dame University; R. H. Thomas of England, S. A. Lay of New Zealand and the two relay races.

Lord Burghley Record

Lord Burghley, in winning the 120-high hurdles, set a new record for the event, the third time the previous mark has been bettered during the meet, when he was timed in 14.6s., one-fifth of a second behind the world's record. In the javelin, Lay set a new record of 207ft. 1½in., while R. H. Thomas of England cut a second off the record for the one mile.

Wilson won the 440-yard dash by a great sprint in the last 35 yards which enabled him to win with a two-foot margin from W. J. Walters of South Africa, and it was his great run as anchor man in the mile relay that brought Canada from third place, 25 yards behind, to second, three yards behind K. C. Brangwin of England. In the 440-yard relay Canada, even without Williams, led all the way and a new mark was set.

Burghley's victory was his second in the hurdles, he having won the 440-yard affair earlier in the meet and both victories were in record time. In addition he was a member of the winning team in the mile relay. H. Hart of South Africa was the only other double winner in the meet and he was third in the javelin in addition to winning the shotput and discus. Hutton of Canada won the running broad jump, failing by an inch to equal the record.

England won the honors of the entire games with 24 victories, nine in the track and field, six in the swimming and diving, four in the boxing, two in the rowing and three in the lawn bowling. Canada had six championships in track and field, four in the swimming and diving, seven in the wrestling and one in the rowing. South Africa had three wins in track and field, one in swimming and two in boxing. New Zealand won track and field titles, and one in rowing. Scotland won the Marathon and two boxing titles, while Australia won two swimming titles and one in the rowing. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Final—Won by Percy Williams, Canada; E. L. Page, England, second; J. G. Fitzpatrick, Canada, third; W. B. Legg, South Africa, fourth; W. Gerhardt, South Africa, fifth; S. E. Englehart, England, sixth. Time—9.9s.

440-Yard Dash, Final—Won by A. S. Wilson, Canada; W. J. Walters, South Africa, second; G. A. Golding, Australia, third; K. C. Brangwin, England, fourth; James Ball, Canada, fifth; H. A. Bascombe, Australia, sixth. Time—48 4-5s.

Mile Run—Won by R. H. Thomas, England; William Whyte, Australia, second; J. E. Cornes, England, third; J. Walters, Canada, fourth; Phil Edwards, British Guiana, fifth; R. R. Sutherland, Scotland, sixth. Time—4m. 14s. (New Canadian record).

120-Yard High Hurdles, Final—Won by Lord Burghley, England; H. Q. Davies, South Africa, second; F. R. Gaby, England, third; J. H. Viljoen, South Africa, fourth; R. St. G. T. Harper, England, fifth; H. Hart, South Africa, sixth. Time—14.6s. (New Canadian record).

Two-Mile Steeplechase—Won by G. W. Bailey, England; A. J. Hillhouse, Australia, third; V. E. Morgan, England, third; A. S. Wilkins, Canada, fourth; William Reid, Canada, fifth; P. Suttie, Canada, sixth. Time—9m. 52s.

440-Yard Relay—Won by Canada (K. Leigh Miller, J. R. Brown, Ralph Adams and J. G. Fitzpatrick); England, second (H. J. Cohen, S. E. Englehart, J. A. T. Hanlon, and J. C. Heap); South Africa, third (W. Gerhardt, H. Hart, W. B. Legg and J. W. Walters). Time— 42 1-5s. (new Canadian record).

Mile Relay—Won by England (R. Leigh-Wood, H. S. Townend, Lord Burghley and K. C. Brangwin); Canada, second (A. Scott, S. Glover, J. Ball and A. S. Wilson); South Africa, third (J. Chandler, H. Q. Davies, W. Gerhardt and J. W. Walters). Time—3m. 19 2-5s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by L. Hutton, Canada, 23ft. 7½in.; R. W. Revans, England, second, 22ft. 6½in.; J. H. Viljoen, South Africa, third, 22ft. 6in.; Chester Smith, Canada, fourth; Gordon Smallacombe, Canada, fifth; H. J. Cohen, England, sixth.

Javelin Throw—Won by S. A. Lay, New Zealand, 207ft. 1½in.; Piling, Canada, second, 186ft. 3in.; H. Hart, South Africa, third, 174ft. 7in. (New Canadian record).

Pole Vault—Won by V. W. Pickard, Canada; H. Ford, England, second; R. Stoddard, Canada, third. Height 12ft. 2in.

Yorkshire Moves Up in Standing

INTERCOUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP LEADERS

	W	L	First Inngs Led	Beh'd	ABR	Pts
Lancashire	9	0	8	5	4	143
Yorkshire	10	2	6	3	5	139
Gloucestershire	13	4	2	6	1	136
Nottinghamshire	7	1	10	5	2	129
Kent	11	6	5	4	0	125
Sussex	5	6	6	8	2	110
Essex	6	4	6	6	3	108
Derbyshire	7	6	4	5	3	103
Surrey	2	4	12	5	3	103

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Yorkshire, by gaining an overwhelming victory—its tenth of the 1930 season—at the expense of lowly placed Hampshire has moved up in the championship standing to second place, four points behind its great northern rivals, Lancashire, after a series of matches most recently concluded. With the curtain all ready to be rung down on the county cricket stage, for the majority of the sides have only two more fixtures each, Lancashire, who after playing 26 matches still holds the unbeaten record, seems the most likely to gain premier honors. At all events Nottinghamshire, reigning champion, appears certain to lose its title.

Yorkshire may be relied on to give Lancashire a great fight while the popular Gloucester team, which has the distinction of the greatest number of wins to its credit, might easily spring a surprise on the two north county rivals. Yorkshire made a remarkable recovery in a match against Hampshire at Bournemouth chiefly due to the sterling efforts by Wilfred Rhodes, famous veteran all-rounder, who distinguished himself with bat, and Verity, young spin-bowling expert. On the opening day's play Hampshire's first innings total of 141 seemed insignificant till the Yorkshiremen had lost six wickets for a paltry 43 runs in the face of some devastating bowling by Herman. Wet weather considerably curtailed the second day's play, but on a rain-damaged wicket Rhodes, with a most courageous score of 40, helped his county establish a lead of six runs after which Verity caused Hampshire to lose four wickets for 43. Yorkshire forced home this advantage in the concluding day's play by dismissing the opponents for 120, Verity having an excellent analysis of 13 wickets for 83 for both innings combined. Percy Holmes and Edgar Olyroyd had no difficulty scoring the 115 runs necessary for victory.

Rain also interfered with Lancashire's engagement with Sussex at Eastbourne, but eventually saved the present championship leaders from losing a valuable point. Sussex, batting first, compiled a fine total of 415 for six wickets declared, Lancashire's bowlers, for once, being quite ineffective. The feature of this total was an inspiring brotherly partnership between J. Parks, who scored 115, and H. Parks, who contributed 123, in a masterly third-wicket stand. Lancashire, thanks largely to the resolute batting of Ernest Tyldesley and Paynter, who hit 61 and 66, respectively, were able to score 227 for 7 wickets and take four points for an abandoned match instead of three for being behind on the first innings, which would have been an almost certain result had Sussex not been robbed of full time play.

Other cricket high lights in a week when rain affected the wickets and helped the ball triumph over bat were S. J. Pegler's bowling for Marylebone Cricket Club vs. Wales at Lord's Ground, London, and Worcestershire's revenge on Surrey at Worcester. Pegler imparted such a tremendous spin to his delivery that the Welshmen were dismissed twice in a very short time for totals of 67 and 154, Pegler's figures reading 4 wickets for 14 runs and 6 for 62.

M. C. C. thus won easily for the Nawab of Pataudi, young Indian Prince, who batted so consistently for Oxford University earlier in the season hit a fine century, enabling his side to total 265. Worcestershire accomplished a splendid performance in beating Surrey by 10 wickets thus taking revenge for their previous defeat in May by an innings and 244 runs. On that occasion Worcestershire was dismissed in one innings for 40, the lowest total so far this summer. Scores in the latest match were Surrey 102 and 253, Worcestershire 333 for 6 wickets declared and 24 for no wickets.

TENTH POLO TEST RESULTS IN A TIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y.—The tenth test match for the United States polo team, held on the Fleischmann Field of the Sands Point Club Aug. 24, softened by the rain of the preceding day, resulted in another tie, with Cecil Smith playing for the first time on the White team, the probable selections for the international match. The score, with the Red team in receipt of seven goals handicap, two more than their normal allowance, was 13 to 13.

The chief interest of the game rested on the play of Smith, the third leading candidate for the No. 2 position, as the other three places are generally regarded as secure in the hands of Eric C. Pedley at No. 1, Thomas Hitchcock Jr. at No. 3, and F. W. C. Guest at back. Smith failed to come up to the requirements of the position as have H. W. Williams, who played there last Wednesday, or even E. A. S. Hopping, who has been in the place for several preceding tests. He played good polo, but his shooting, on the soft field, was faulty, and Hopping who was removed with Williams to the Red side, held his own at No. 2, while Williams was also effective at No. 3, opposite Hitchcock, playing with great skill in opposition to the famous American leader.

On the basis of the recent games, Williams looks the best to fill the disputed place, with the possible exception of E. J. Boeseke, who has recovered from his recent slump, and showed fine play at back on the Reds. Hopping was as good or better than Smith. The summary:

WHITE	RED
No. 1—E. C. Pedley	G. H. Bostwick
	Stephen Sanford
2—Cecil Smith	A. S. Hopping
3—Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	H. W. Williams
Back—F. W. C. Guest	E. J. Boeseke Jr.

Score—Whites 13, Reds 13. Goals—Pedley 8, Guest 3, Hitchcock 2, for Whites; handicap 7, Sanford 2, Hopping 2, Bostwick, Boeseke, for Reds. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and J. D. Nelson. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

PREGENZER WINS CUP RACE

MARIETTA, O. (AP)—The Charles G. Dawes Gold Cup, nationally famous outboard motor prize, went to Illinois Aug. 23 when Ray Pregenzer of Antioch drove his Cyclone boat over the course in 6:02 4-5. The cup last year was won by Ben Kiler of Gary, Ind., and the year before by George Martin of South Bend, Ind. Pregenzer captured each of the three heats of four miles each. Second came Ben Koler, who trailed the winner in the first two heats, and came third in the final one. Travis Chestnut of Jacksonville advanced in the third heat to press Pregenzer.

PRESIDENT'S CUP TO RUDDY

WASHINGTON (AP)—Raymond M. Ruddy Jr., 18-year-old New Yorker, won the annual three-mile swim Aug 23 for the President's Cup, held on the Potomac River for the fourth consecutive year. Ruddy swam the distance in 1h. 15m. 48s. Ed Lee, also of New York, finished 1m. 10s. later. The first five finishers represented the New York Athletic Club, which won the cup donated by former President Calvin Coolidge. The Baltimore Central Young Men's Christian Association was second.

Fine Marks Made by German Women

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The German track and field championships for women held in Lennep, Ruhr district, showed some excellent results. Old records were surpassed in the 100 and 200-meter sprints, in the 80-meter hurdle race, in the long jump and in the javelin event. It is not yet certain, however, how many of these will be officially recognized, as a strong wind was blowing.

The 100-meter sprint was won by Fräulein Elisabeth Gelius, after a close race with Fräulein Detta Lorenz, in 12.3s., a new record time. In the 200-meters championship it was the other way about. Fräulein Lorenz defeated Fräulein Gelius in 25.1s., also a new record time, but also favored by the wind.

The 800-meter race was a great surprise as Frau Lina Radtke-Batschauer, the Olympic champion, was defeated in a dramatic way by Fräulein Marie Dollinger in the good time of 2m. 17.8s. Frau Radtke led a fast pace. Fräulein Dollinger followed closely. After 200 meters the two other competitors stayed behind.

Wins by Three Meters

Frau Radtke increased her pace after 400 meters and Fräulein Dollinger cautiously let her go. Thus it happened that Frau Radtke was leading with 10 meters at the beginning of the last straight course. Fräulein Dollinger then summoned all her strength and succeeded in catching up, especially since Frau Radtke showed signs of weakening. Fräulein Dollinger arrived three meters ahead of the Olympic champion.

Similarly unexpectedly came the victory of Fräulein Gerda Pirch in the 80-meter hurdle championship, when she defeated Fräulein Emmi Haux in the new record time of 12.3s. But here, too, the wind was favorable. The 400-meter relay race was won by the "Munich 1860" Club in 49.1s.

The running high jump championship was won by Fräulein Helma Notte with 1.52 meters, a height reached also by the second and third winners, Fräulein I. Braumüller and Fräulein Grete Melchers. In the long jump Fräulein Selma Grieme improved the German record to 5.745 meters. Fräulein Gertrud Gladitsch was second with 5.49 meters.

New Javelin Record

A new world's record was established by Fräulein Auguste Hargus in the javelin championship where she reached 40.22 meters, exceeding her own record by almost two meters. Fräulein Liesel Schumann was second with 37.59 meters. The shotput event was a surprise, as Fräulein Hermanns won the championship with 12.36 meters, leaving both Fräulein Grete Heublein and Fräulein Tilly Fleischer behind. The former was second with 12.31 meters.

Fräulein Grete Heublein won the discus championship with 38.11 meters. Fräulein Ellen Braumüller won the five-event championship with 324 points, Finally, a typically German championship may be mentioned. Throwing a hard ball known as "Schlagball." It was won by Fräulein Liselotte Groth with 80.72 meters, a remarkable achievement.

INDIAN SCORES SIXTH CHESS WIN

LIEGE, Belgium (AP)—In the sixth round of the international chess tournament at the Centennial Exposition Aug. 24 Mir Sultan Khan of India scored his sixth consecutive victory at the expense of Edgar Colle of Belgium. Sir George A. Thomas of England and Dr. Savielly Tartakower and Akiba Rubinstein of Poland were the other winners. Frank J. Marshall, United States, was defeated again. Dr. Tartakower remains in second place and Aron Nimzowitsch and Thomas are tied for third.

Geographic Society Plans Amazon Trip

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In search of data on natural history and geography on remote stretches of the Brazil-Venezuela border, Dr. Ernest G. Holt is to head an expedition of the National Geographic Society, the first members of which sailed from New York Aug. 23, it is announced by the society.

Emmet R. Blake and C. T. Agostini, technical assistants, and the only members of the expedition other than Dr. Holt starting from the United States, are to be joined by Dr. Holt when the vessel from New York touches at Jacksonville, Fla.

Landing in Para, Brazil, the party will go by river steamer a thousand miles up the Amazon to Manaos, where native assistants will be added to the party. The expedition with them ascend the Rio Negro by small steamer for 600 miles to Santa Isabel. From the latter outpost launches will take the party up a small tributary to the site of a base camp which will be established practically under the Equator. The Venezuelan border under survey lies about 50 miles to the north along a range of hills and will be reached overland.

The National Geographic Society Brazilian-Venezuelan expedition will work with the joint official engineering party placed in the field by the Brazilian and Venezuelan Governments for a survey of their international boundary. The work will be carried on in a little-known area, uninhabited except by native Indians.

Dr. Holt has spent two years in remote parts of Latin-America collecting data on bird and animal life under the auspices of the National Geographic Society.

SWEDES TO LIGHT GUATEMALA

GUATEMALA CITY (By U. P.)—Approval of a contract with the Swedish Match Company of Stockholm for a match monopoly in this country for a 30-year period was voted by the Legislative Assembly Aug. 22. The match company is to loan the Government $2,500,000 at 7 per cent interest in return for the concession. The loan may be redeemed at any time during the period of the monopoly.

FALL RIVER ELEVEN WINS

VIENNA (AP)—The Fall River (Mass.) soccer football team defeated a selected Australian team Aug. 24, 3 to 1. The Americans showed a complete reversal of form over Aug. 23, when they were badly beaten by Vienna, 6 to 0. Stark scored for Fall River 10 minutes after the opening whistle. Fourteen minutes later Spechtl tallied for the Austrians and the first half ended with the teams deadlocked at one goal each. The second half was very fast with the Americans dominating play throughout. Ashton shot Fall River's second goal and a few minutes later Stark made another to give the Americans a safe lead.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Adventures of a Little Californian Donkey

By JOSEPHINE D. FRYER

Chapter IX

OLE PETE chuckled with amusement as his rough, hard hand petted Tippo's curly head.

Uncle Ned, the big fellow who had driven the prancing four-in-hand, was lounging on the ground, chewing a straw. He looked up quickly at Ole Pete as he said, "I hope you rescued that paper."

Ole Pete shook his head, saying proudly, "It's no use trying to catch this puppy. No sir! He runs fast!"

"Did he come back with it?" asked Uncle Ned sitting up.

"No. I think he ate it up." Ole Pete's eyes were twinkling.

"H'm! Sorry to hear that. There is value to that paper."

"Well, maybe so, maybe so. Coyote Joe thought so too. But Slim Flint knows I paid him, so it's all right." [It was many months before that receipt was found and Ole Pete saved from paying a second time for all the cattle he had bought.]

Just then Daddy and Captain Larry threw an armful of dry branches on the fire. Thousands of little sparks flew up in the air like exploding fireworks. The flames leaped skyward, lighting up the creek, the trees, the road, everything—almost like a summer sun. Had any of them looked up, they would have seen me standing there.

But no one looked up, no, not even Ole Pete. I was about to lie down and tuck my feet under me to enjoy the sight of the bright camp fire and watch the little campers, when I noticed Ole Pete reaching for something inside the box on which he was sitting. I waited, looking with interest, and a little curiosity too, to see what he was reaching for.

His lantern! "Jackrawbeet," I said to myself. "See, Ole Pete is lifting the glass chimney and lighting it. That means he is getting ready to go home! You had better waste no more time up here but hurry along fast, if you want to get down to that camp fire before he leaves."

Off to Find Ole Pete

I made one quick leap, but instead of dashing away, I tripped on my dress and fell with a loud cracking of branches and twigs. Being unhurt, I picked myself up in a hurry, more determined than ever to reach Ole Pete, so that he could rid me of my troublesome skirts. You see, being only a little baby donkey, I thought that he was the only person in the whole world who could be kind and intelligent enough to take off that tiresome dress.

My fall must have made a noise, for, as I was picking myself up, I heard one of the ladies saying, "Are there any monkeys in the trees around here?" I think it was the Pink Lady speaking.

"Huh, huh, huh!" chuckled Ole Pete. Monkeys? Don't be afraid. Ma'm. The only monkeys yuh are likely to find climbing around in these here trees will look like these little fellows."

But I was in too great a hurry to wait to hear any more. Slipping and sliding down the hill I went. Then over the level stretches through the tall redwood trees until I came out on the moonlit road at the turn in the big horseshoe bend.

At last I reached my destination. With a happy shake of my tail I turned off the road. There was the camp fire, but it was no longer burning. Ole Pete and all the campers had gone! Only a little smoke and a few embers were left. But as I turned away from the fire, I saw a little white house close by. Ah, the children's tent! I was delighted.

The moon was flooding with light the open space in front of the tent, making the thick curtain of tall trees in the background look very dark indeed. Seeing that the tent was open at both ends I decided to look in to see what children look like when asleep. I advanced slowly, quietly crossed the moonlit space, and put my head in at the tent door. The children had rolled themselves in blankets. They looked to me like so many little logs in a row. I called to them cheerfully, "Hee-haw-hee-haw!" and instantly all the little heads popped up amid a babble of voices.

"Did you hear that?" asked Virginia sitting up straight as she worked her arms loose from her blanket.

"H'um! Did we? I guess we did! What was it?" came in a chorus.

"Let's go find out!" volunteered Captain Larry who was never afraid. He began to crawl out, on his hands and knees, followed by the rest of them. They did not see me. They were too busy getting out. Besides I had backed out and was partly hidden by the tent. Little Buddie struggled by with a violin case all painted in red, white and blue stripes. Virginia carried a lantern which she had forgotten to light, while Reggie and Roland were trying to coil a tangled cowboy rope. I was so glad to see them that I called again in my most friendly voice, "Hee-haw-hee-haw!"

The Bugle Call

Three of the little campers fell flat on their backs. The others stood motionless, excepting Captain Larry. He turned, looked in my direction and seeing me, came on at a run. I was so startled that I ran too, my flowing white draperies shining brightly in the moonlight. Captain Larry kept close behind me, shouting, "Head him off! Head him off!"

I leaped behind the tent, and then back again into the shadowy open space. My little hoofs kept tripping and sliding on the slippery grass giving me a strange, wobbly stride. Captain Larry's feet were pounding hard at my heels. His breath was coming quick and short as he shouted, "Hold him! Catch him!"

Realizing that he would get no assistance from his comrades, the determined captain threw himself in the air—like a football hero—and landed on me. We both fell heavily to the ground, and in the struggle that followed, it was hard to tell who was going to win.

Unnoticed by the others, Buddie stood wringing his hands, muttering to himself, "He's my brother! He's my brother!" Suddenly an idea came to him. He turned to the painted violin case, opened it with trembling fingers, and took out Captain Larry's bugle. I heard a medley of shaky, groaning noises breaking on the midnight stillness. Then clearly, steadily, came the perfect notes of the rousing camp call.

"I'm holding him. Hand me a rope somebody, quick!" shouted Captain Larry. A rope went around my little neck. The heavy weight resting on me lifted and I staggered to my unsteady feet.

The thrilling bugle notes were still resounding on the night air as Daddy, Uncle Ned and the professor, clad in their pajamas, came running through the field, calling as they ran. "What's the matter? What's all this about?"

"We've caught something!" shouted Roland.

"What is it?" asked the big men as they leaped across the creek.

"Looks to me like a deer. It has horns," spoke up Reggie, trying to get a better look at my big ears.

"Looks to me like a wild circus pony," said Captain Larry, as they all gathered round.

Daddy took Virginia's lantern, lit it, then held it up to see who the strange midnight visitor was. As the lantern flashed in my face, I put my two jack rabbit ears forward and sang merrily. "Hee-haw-hee—ee—e-eee—!"

Amid the laughter my torn white dress was finally taken off. My, how my heart was thumping with joy—and with exercise, too—as that dress came off! Though only a donkey, I knew now that I had made a mistake in thinking that Ole Pete was the only one who could free me. They all helped. Then, as the children wanted me near them, I was tied to a tree near their tent.

The next morning the sun peeked over Umbrella-Tree hill and looked for me in the corral, but he could not find me. No, nor could Ole Pete, though he scratched his head through his topless hat.

"Where did Jackrawbeet go?" he muttered to himself as he hastened to his cabin to get his long shepherd's staff. When he saw me coming over the rustic bridge escorted by all the little campers, he hurried out to meet us.

"Wal, now, Jackrawbeet, you must be happy to have found such a plenty of nice friends," chuckled he, patting me kindly.

"Hee—haw! Hee—haw!" I answered, for indeed I was happy.

[The End.]

Flowers That Tell Time

THERE are more than fifty flowers that can tell the time! Jack-Go-To-Bed-At-Noon (or the Puffer) shuts up his petals at 12 o'clock. He has been up since between 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning. Sow Thistle is another plant that wakes up early—before 6 in the morning. He goes to sleep again about noon.

As for the Evening Primrose, she stays up all night and sleeps during the day. She spreads out her yellow dancing dress when darkness comes; and while you are in bed, she is breathing her lovely scent over the garden. The minute it gets light she crumples up again, and you can't wake her until nighttime.

Pink Mallow is a lazy-bones. He lifts his sleepy head at 11 o'clock in the morning, and goes back to bed at 1 o'clock. Scarlet Pimpernel, too, likes an early bedtime, for he goes to sleep at about two in the afternoon. He gets up at seven, so he is not so lazy as Pink Mallow.

Chickweed works very hard for nearly 12 hours. He rises at 10 in the morning and stays up until nearly 10 at night. That is very late for a flower's bedtime.

You will see Purple Sandwort looking very sleepy at three in the afternoon, and if you live near a river or a pond where there are Water-Lilies, you may catch them folding up their petals about 5 o'clock.

If you walk round the garden at four, you may see the Marigolds going off to sleep on their stalks. An hour before that, in the fields or in the long grass in the garden, Hawkweed will be tucking himself up for the night. He is lazier than Scarlet Pimpernel, because he awakes at 9 in the morning. If you are out of doors at 6 o'clock in the evening, you will be able to say goodnight to Dandelion, because that is his bedtime.

Pansies and many other plants get up and go to bed at exactly the same time as the sun does. Daisies enjoy the sun so much that when a shower of rain comes they close up quite tightly to show how they miss him. You can see them opening out when the sun shines once more.

Peter Pan

We have a little neighbor,
Brand-new, just came last night.
His furry coat is soft as silk
And it is snowy white.

His little ears are pinky pink
And long almost as he,
And just as pink each tiny paw,
And they are, oh, so wee!

His jewel eyes are ruby-red,
And petal-pink his nose,
And every single minute
It wibble-wobble goes.

We asked him what his name was,
Nursie said, "Guess, if you can."
But we couldn't, so she told us
That his name was Peter Pan.

Gertrude R. Sullivan.

The Happy Hollisters

VI. Citizens of the World

IT WAS a rainy Saturday morning in the town where the Hollisters lived, but the Hollisters were busy and therefore the Hollisters were happy.

Jim and Jerry bent over the kitchen table, doing something with great vigor and enthusiasm. They were having great fun but it was no ordinary game they were playing. In front of them on the table were rows of silver knives, forks and spoons, and each boy was polishing fast and furiously to see who could get the largest pile of clean, shining silver.

Pauline, who was cutting up string beans for dinner, stopped every few minutes to admire the shining silver, or to encourage whoever was behind in the game.

Little Bonnie was wearing a red paper hat and swinging a small flag over one shoulder—remnants of Fourth of July—as she proudly put away the dishes Mrs. Hollister had just washed.

"I think our flag is the best-looking flag in the whole world!" said Jim as Bonnie marched by.

"Of course," agreed Jerry, adding proudly, "our country is the best country in the world!"

Mrs. Hollister laughed. "I suppose that is exactly what every little boy and girl thinks about his own country all over this great big world. It is right to love your own country, but let us remember to love the other countries, too. They need us, and we need them."

"We've been studying about Holland in our grade," said Jim. "It seems queer that there really are little boys and girls living over there across the ocean this very minute. Sometimes it seems like a story out of a book, and not real at all."

"But Holland is a very real place and filled with busy people," said Mrs. Hollister. "This very minute I see something that came from Holland."

"From Holland?" echoed Pauline, in astonishment.

"Right in this kitchen?" questioned Jim.

Jerry's Guessing Game

"Let's try to guess," urged Jerry, who liked to make a game of everything. "Is it in plain sight?"

"It came from Holland, it is in this kitchen, and each of you can see it now," answered their mother.

Everyone was much mystified, so she added, by way of encouragement, "It's brown and it belongs to the vegetable kingdom."

"Brown, brown," repeated Jerry, thoughtfully, glancing at a basket in an open cupboard. "The only brown things I see are those old dried-up things you took out of the garden."

"Yes," encouraged Mrs. Hollister.

"Those aren't anything—just some old roots," said Jerry.

"I know, I know!" shouted Jim. "I helped Mother take those out of the ground and they are tulip bulbs. They have miles and miles of tulips in Holland!"

"But our tulips never grew in Holland," said Jerry, incredulously.

"Indeed they did," assured his mother. "No doubt, some little boy or girl watched them grow in Holland and perhaps helped to care for them. These bulbs were sent over here several years ago, and because we have given them good care, they have blossomed in our garden every spring. But these tulip bulbs are only one of a dozen things that people in faraway countries have sent to our kitchen."

Let's try to guess some more," urged Jerry.

"Very well," said Mrs. Hollister. "You are holding in your hands two articles that came from foreign countries."

The children looked at the knife Jerry was polishing with an old cloth. "It can't be this knife," he said, "because I remember that when we went on our summer trip you showed me a factory where they make silver knives and forks."

"Yes," agreed his mother, "but the knife you are polishing is a steak knife and has a steel blade. Look it over carefully."

From England

Jerry examined the knife with interest and much to his surprise, finally read upon the steel blade, "England."

"You said he had two things from foreign countries—the other must be that old cloth," mused Pauline.

"It is," said Mrs. Hollister. "That cloth is part of an old, linen tablecloth and it came from a country whose name begins with "I."

"Ireland!" cried Jerry and Jim.

"I wish I could guess something, too," said Pauline who was putting away some of the dishes that had been too large and fragile for Bonnie's little hands.

"Then read what is on the bottom of that plate in your hand," advised her mother.

Pauline carefully turned the beautiful china plate over and read, "France." "Isn't it wonderful to think that French people really made our best dishes!" she exclaimed.

"Where did this come from?" demanded Bonnie, holding up the little wooden horse she had been playing with.

How the children laughed! But Mrs. Hollister turned the horse over and looked at the wooden platform on which it was mounted. She handed it to Pauline, who read, "Made in Germany." Everyone laughed again.

"Germany, France, England, Holland—Why, our kitchen is a regular geography lesson!" exclaimed Jerry.

"Isn't it interesting?" agreed his mother. "And we haven't mentioned half of the things, either. That heavy twine sticking out of Jim's pocket came from Yucatan. The shellac that makes the oil cloth on the kitchen table so shiny came from India. I once read that over a dozen countries supply the materials used in an electric lamp.

"You see, people all over the world have worked, and their work has made us more comfortable and happy. And it is nice to know that all sorts of things made right here in the United States go to these other countries to make people there more comfortable."

"Anyway, we buy all the things they send to us with American money," said Jerry.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Hollister, "it is United States money, but when you use an American nickel, remember that it was born in Canada!"

"The people in these far-away countries seem more real when you know they made so many of the things right here in our kitchen," said Pauline thoughtfully.

"Yes, indeed," agreed Mrs. Hollister. "Our own kitchen teaches us that we are citizens of the world." B. H. G.

[This is the last of a series of six articles published on successive Mondays.]

Have You Read?

Hitty, Her First Hundred Years, by Rachel Field, illustrated by Dorothy Lathrop. Macmillan Company, N. Y. ($2.50).

Hitty is a wooden doll whose adventures will thrill any reader from 8 to 12 years of age, whether the reader really cares much about dolls or not. Such an adventurous life is lived by this remarkable, quaint doll, whom Miss Field and Miss Lathrop actually found in an old antique shop. Hitty goes on a whaling voyage. She is captured by the savages and later is rescued by the Quakers, taken to New Orleans, and taught dancing in Washington Square. Yet during a part of her lifetime, Hitty reposes in camphor, laid away for safe keeping.

This charming story, which won the John Newbery medal as the best book for children written during 1929, will interest children greatly. Here is the first story of an American doll written with an authentic American history background. Children reading it will not only enjoy the story but will get a taste of American history, arranged chronologically.

The John Newbery medal is awarded annually by the section for library work with children of the American Library Association. The medal is named in honor of John Newbery, an eighteenth century publisher and bookseller, who was one of the first publishers to devote attention to children's books. At a recent meeting of the A. L. A., Miss Field, the author, flew by airplane to Los Angeles, in order to receive her medal and talk about "Hitty." Miss Field and Miss Lathrop had been so much interested in the wooden doll they saw through the window in an antique shop that they came back later to buy it, and found it gone from the window. On inquiry, they found that the doll was still there at the shop, but had been left in the rear for repairs. They bought it, and took it home. The story of Hitty's life is, of course, a lovely bit of imagination on the part of Miss Field, illustrated appropriately and beautifully by Miss Lathrop.

Other books written by Miss Field are "Taxis and Toadstools," "Eliza and the Elves" and other stories; plays and poems for children. In 1928 the John Newbery prize medal went to Eric P. Kelly for his book, "The Trumpeter of Krakow," and the year before the winning book was "The Trade Wind," written by Cornelia Meigs. The last two books mentioned are greatly enjoyed by children from 11 to 14 years of age.

Bathing Time

I like to think, before it rains,
The leaves on every tree
Are waiting and are excited,
And happy as can be;
They dance and murmur and they sing,
Expecting jolly play,
It sounds like fairy music,
While o'er them breezes sway.

And when the crystal drops come down,
They're ready for the fun,
They bathe and splash and ripple laughs,
Until the rain is done;
Then dripping, fresh, and shiny clean,
They rest and dry themselves,
Sunning in the golden sun,
And look like sparkling elves.

ROSE SAFFRON.

Seeley's Detour in First Grade

"OH, MOTHER," Ernest came rushing into the house excitedly, "Seeley can't stay in First Grade. He has to go back into Kindergarten."

Hardly able to believe her ears, Mother unpinned the note on Seeley's blouse when he came soberly in after Brother.

"In accordance with the new state law it becomes necessary to return Seeley to Kindergarten until he is old enough to enter First Grade."

Mother read the note carefully before she spoke. Then she hugged Seeley tight. "Never mind, dear," she said. "If it is right for you to go on with Brother a way will come. And if it isn't right, then of course you must make the best of it." But all Mother's loving explanations could not keep the disappointment out of her little boy's heart and eyes.

"It's too bad!" said his new teacher the next morning to Daddy. "I wish I could keep him. But he is just a little too young . . . "

"I'm just ever so glad to have him back," said dear Miss Beach, in Kindergarten, "but he really should go on. However, the superintendent said 'no exceptions' so of course that settled it."

With so many loving thoughts around him, Seeley soon found himself happy again in Kindergarten. But how he missed Ernest! Ever since he could remember they had shared everything, for were they not twins?

So for the first time the two little boys had to try to understand what "twins by adoption" meant, for Ernest was really several months older than Seeley.

Seeley came home at twelve every day, and played about by himself until Ernest came at three. It was all so different. But whereas Seeley had, ever since they were wee babies in rompers, followed Ernest's desires in their games and plays, now he was free to go ahead and play as he liked. And to do many things Ernest had not cared about doing.

Exciting News

Then one day Seeley came home so excited that he made just one long sentence of two minutes of words. "And what does 'coached' mean, Mother?" he asked over and over without waiting to hear. Mother was as happy as he was when she had read the note she unpinned, for that was the way Miss Beach sent all her messages to the mothers.

"Why, it means that you are to be helped with the things Ernest is learning in First Grade, and as soon as the new term opens you are to go in with the rest of the First Grade children and be with Brother again."

"Oh-oh-oh!" said Seeley. "Bow-wow-wow!" said Watch, the Airdale, as he bounced around, sensing the excitement. Pretty too mewed her congratulations. Out in the yard the rabbits and the chickens and the old tortoise and the pigeons all were told about the good news, for Seeley wanted to tell everyone of his "family," and the pets were "family" too.

Wasn't Daddy pleased! "Aren't you glad you went ahead and learned so many things and kept happy all these weeks?" he asked. "You've been going ahead all these weeks just as fast as Ernest. And the first day of the new term you will be together again. Hurrah!" And Seeley's heels went flying up away over Daddy's head.

A Tiny Table on the Stage

Every morning after that, just as Miss Beach began to pass out the sheets of paper for the picture work, Seeley would leave Kindergarten and sit with three other little children at a tiny table on the stage!

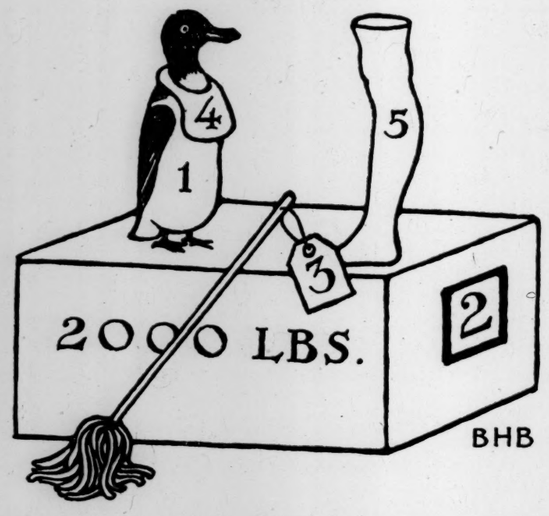
And an hour later Seeley would leave the kind teacher who made such fun of sounds and words and things, and go back to Kindergarten in time to sing "Be always kind and true" with the other children. Then he would trot off home, just as Ernest and the other First Graders were opening their lunch boxes.

Then came a week when all the big children were talking about some things they called "zaminations," and on the following Monday Seeley was back in the First Grade again. And so once more Ernest and Seeley are "twins" again.

"Why, I didn't go back," said Seeley, who was very keen about the traffic officers and their work, "I just went a detour."

"That's it, dear. What seems 'going back' may sometimes be just a detour on the way ahead."

Letter Puzzle



The Name of Each of the Five Objects in This Picture Is a Word of Three Letters.

Taking the First Two Letters of Each Word and Placing Them in Correct Order, You Will Spell an Object With Which We Are All Familiar.

The Mail Bag

Ballarat, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

Some time ago I saw a Monitor with a letter in from "Billy Boy B.," a canary, so I wondered if he and all of you would like to know me. I am Happy Jack, the "Ha-ha" bird. and my other name is Kookaburra, and I live in the land of sunshine, Australia. My feathers are of a brown color, light and dark, and I have a big head and strong beak—just like your blue kingfisher but much larger.

But this is where I am not like "Sing-so." I cannot sing one note, but I can do what no other bird can do I can laugh loud and long, "Hoo-hoo-hoo-hoo-ha-ha-ha!" Every time anyone feels a bit cross (as little people do sometimes) let him be sure I am not watching him because that makes me laugh loud and long.

Let me tell you one very naughty thing I did. I caught a snake just on the outskirts of Melbourne, a big city in Victoria, and flew with it to some wires that were stretched from pole to pole for miles above where the funny trains without engines run I laid it across a wire and it touched another wire and all the trains stopped. I was scared and flew to a tree in the park and waited.

When the men came along and found the snake they were cross. I tried to tell them I did it and was sorry, but I could only laugh, and the more I tried to talk, the louder I laughed. They saw me and called me funny names but I kept laughing until one began to smile and then they all started laughing too. The next day it was in the paper for everyone to read and thousands of men, women, and children laughed (and I am still laughing!) Dear me, I see a little person crying. I must fly away and laugh at him until he laughs back.

"Ha-ha!" for the present.

—— Happy Jack.

Peterborough, England

Dear Editor:

Summer holidays start tomorrow. We have five weeks and one day, which seems a very long time to me, because it is the longest holiday we get in the year. I hope to go to Somerset, nearly 20 miles away, for two weeks.

I like the Monitor very much, especially the Young Folks' Page, the Children's Page, and Daily Features. I do like Snubs and Waddles—they are so funny—and I wish there would be some more "Wee Tales of Peace Heroes." I like Milly-Molly-Mandy stories very much, and I also like "Jack and Jill Go Scouting," "Little Cat," and last (not least) the Mail Bag.

We had a Scout's Jamboree not long ago. It was held in Peterborough, and the Cubs (I am a Cub) gave a play called, "Saint George and the Dragon." My brother and I were in it. The "dragon" was 10 yards long, and possessed 100 pairs of legs, and its head was six feet high. St. George was not on horseback but on foot.

I am 9 years old, and in Standard V. A. I have three brothers, one is a baby, 4 months old, and he is so nice. When I say "Hello!" to him he smiles and says "Gug-gugg-g!" as if he were saying "Hello!" I would like to correspond with boys from all parts of the world, only the letters must be written in English, as I don't know any other language. It doesn't really matter about the age, and I promise to answer every letter. With love to all Mail Baggers. Jimmy P.

[He must be a darling baby, Jimmy. And we wish we could have seen that dragon!—Ed.]

Silver Creek, New York

Dear Editor:

I have enjoyed the letters that appear in the Mail Bag, and I thought that some people might enjoy hearing about the religious week-day school that we have.

We are dismissed from our regular school at 2:30 every Wednesday and the children go to the various churches for one hour. Religious school has been going on for two school years. I belong to the Christian Science group and this year our teacher had outlined work for us on the lives of Christ Jesus, Peter and Paul.

I feel this has been a wonderful opportunity and wish all children might have the same. The closing day our mothers and friends were invited to meet with us. The younger children told the Bible stories they had learned. Our class then gave orally the life and journeys of Paul. I am going to miss this opportunity as next year I am entering high school and will not have this privilege.

I am 11 years old and would be pleased to hear from girls about my own age or older. Elva J.

[Thank you, Elva.—Ed.]

Bulawayo, South Africa

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I do enjoy reading the Children's Corner and Snubs in the Monitor. Our teacher often reads us stories from it, and the children's letters. I am 10 years of age and like arithmetic the best of any school subjects. I should like to hear from other children from anywhere.

With love to the Mail Baggers and hoping to become one of them,

Geoffrey K.

Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

Dear Editor:

Ever since Mother has been getting the Monitor I have been very interested in the letters and in the stories which appear on the Children's Page and in the Sundial. I am nearly 12 years old and I go to the Eagle Junction State School. I hardly ever miss a day at Sunday School which is being held in a hall while the church is being enlarged. We are proud of our new city hall, which is very beautiful. I will gladly reply to any letter I receive and I would like to correspond with children about my own age, especially in England.

Stanley R.

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

Jean B. (6), Forest Home, Ore.—Collecting stamps.

Marion B. (7), Forest Home, Ore.—Especially from Scotland and England. Collecting stamps.

Betty H. (8), Philadelphia, Pa.

Lois T. (11), Shafer, Minn.—Especially from Girl Scouts and from Canada and Mexico.

Liswa T. (11), Florence, S. C.

Marjorie G., Nantucket, Mass.

BOYS

James C. (8), Columbus, O.—Exchange postcards.

Harrison H. (10), Lakewood, O.

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Key to Puzzle

Key to Number Puzzle published Aug. 18:

3×68=204
4×51=204

Opportunity!

WHAT splendid opportunities there are today for achievement! In the arts, in the business and professional worlds, in the advancing fields of radio and aviation, there are places waiting for those who are equipped with knowledge.

You who are interested in this matter of a career will find helpful information in the advertisements of schools and colleges published in The Christian Science Monitor. Here are represented institutions from all parts of the United States and other countries, offering various types of training.

The status of these schools has been investigated and their excellence determined. Each one welcomes students from the homes of Monitor readers. Send for catalogues offered by those that interest you. And, if you wish, write us for any other information.

Education Advertising appears in the Monitor on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The Christian Science Monitor

THE HOME FORUM

To Celebrate the English Countryside

SOME learned pedestrian contends that the choicest walk in all England is from Stratford to Coventry along the lovely lanes of Warwickshire. Mr. Baring-Gould boasts of the excursion from Dartmouth to the sea, of those narrow streets, "giving glimpses of the water, of old bastions and towers, of gardens hanging on the steep slopes, of fuchsias and pelargomiums running riot in the warm damp air, of red rock and green foliage, jumbled together in the wildest of tangles; of the blue, still water below, with gulls, living foam-flakes, swaying, chattering over the surface." At the mention of favorites a host of champions come forward to praise York minstrel and the cliffs and ruins of its bay, to extol Scott's view over the Tweed valley, the mirrored grandeur of the Lakes, and the gardens of Kent. Every seeker after the æsthetic is free to declare his choice and cast his lot with the happy citizens of any one of the charming counties of the incomparable island.

In this present mood I am under the spell of "Smiling Somerset" and build my argument with those who say that the ideal England—the land of soft hills, blossom in springtime and deep thatch—lies south of Thames and Severn. For east are the flat lands, where the Fen-men dwell, almost a race apart; and in these later years great stretches of the Midlands and North are but dreary blackened wastes, until the wild far Northern hills are reached. But for our comfort, South and West still stand much as our fathers knew them, and our fathers' fathers years before, typical of the warm countryside we love so well.

Very old is this land, very old, yet perennially fresh, like the spring, child of a thousand, thousand winters, which comes with nothing but newborn youth upon its face. A land of vast beauty, and of endless variety. For we can but notice that besides their common heritage, which makes them English, each of these Southern shires has something personal to itself, its individuality.

Thus Sussex is Downland: land of chalk hills, land of sunshine and flying shadows of clouds, and the passing of winds from the sea. Hampshire is full of the glory which tradition gives, full of soft beauty too of deep willow-fringed rivers, high beach woods, and with villages beyond compare. Dorset is quiet and beautiful and lonely; a land old beyond telling, full of color in autumn, in spring lovely, but never gay. Devon is known to all, long since crowned Queen of the South, with her wondrous colorings, her cliffs, her moors, her lanes.

And Somerset is Home. For it is here in Somerset that the longest journeys end, that the greatest wanderers come to rest at last. The land of peace and stillness. There is no call of homing like that which comes from the land between Mendip and the Western Sea. For this country, above all others, has kept the spirit men call homeliness, the spirit of warmth and welcoming. Not a cottage in the whole great span but invites the wanderer in, nor a rick, nor a hedge for the roofless ones, but seems kindlier than the shelter of other lands.

Three things one finds here—an oldness, a kindness and a wisdom—things in part of the countryside, in part of the dwellers in it. Things most plain to see in the slow West Country courtesy, the natural gentleness which seems a heritage of all those born in sight of Glastons Tor. Kind folks they are, with the kindest accent of any of the English race. Wonderfully soft is the Zummerzet burr, soft yet firm, and, like its users, simple, yet with a unique dignity. Changeless this accent, and one feels that the folks here do not change; today they are the same at heart as when they, of all England, gave Alfred shelter, not because he was King, though they were loyal people, but because he was homeless and alone. In Somerset, at Glaston, the Anglo-Saxon first heard those tidings from the East which changed the world. Here it was that the first church was built: only a hut of clay and wattle, yet the mother of the great minsters. Britain learned her chivalry from the Vale of Avalon. Here were those lives lived which gave priceless heritage of tradition. Such is the land called Somerset—a land full of quiet, gentle beauty, very old, very close to nature, and so almost unchanging as the years slip by.

I had come a fascinating journey, after adventures among the Roman memorials in Bath, in the cathedral and quaint streets of Wells, within the walls of Glastonbury Abbey and through the Cheddar Gorge, to the country home of my host, a five-hundred-acre farm of Somerset's most fertile hills and dales. There were quiet hours in easy chairs in the flower gardens that lay about the great gray house, tennis on the lawn court and gatherings about the long dinner table, and in the drawing room when family and guests assembled. We rode down lanes of plane trees and hawthorn, through luscious meadows where sleek Devon cattle and flocks of fat sheep grazed. We visited the fields of wheat, oats, corn, beets and potatoes, and helped rake the new-cut clover hay. An inspection of the poultry houses took us through the orchard down to the dairy, where fifty cows kept a busy Cheddar cheese factory in operation, and the pigs gathered for their feasts. Two sheep dogs and a collie yapped after us as we traveled the roads and fields. To the fortnightly village market we took six red steers for auction and joined the noisy crowd of herd boys, farmers and buyers in the market square of a medieval town. We drove at evening over narrow dirt roads, unknown to the city's crowds, through beech woods, along the Avalon, through hills rich with harvest, and into still, shaded valleys. It was a realm of completeness and content.

Michael Drayton and Thomas Fuller, who wrote in verse and prose of Devonshire in the seventeenth century, justify the praise they lavish on the subject of their theme, by the existence of a certain "self-containedness" which materially assisted the Devonians to get more enjoyment out of living than the majority of their less-favored neighbors. The men of Devon wore their wool, reaped their rich harvests, and waxed merry over what Herrick, the poet-parson of Dean Prior, terms their "nut brown mirth and russet wit," which appears to have taken the congenial form of a perpetual round of wakes, quintels, morris dances, shearing feasts, harvest homes, mummeries and Christmas revelings.

And so it is with England at her best—a land of sweet content, where beauty satisfies on every hand, where every ministration to man's need is supplied. Mr. Wells pays a tribute in "The History of Mr. Polly" which is not exaggerated to those who have seen the scenes he paints:

"There is no countryside like the English countryside for those who have learned to love it; its firm yet gentle lines of hill and dale, its ordered confusion of features, its deer parks and down lands, its hamlets and old churches, its farms and ricks and great barns and ancient trees, its pools and ponds and shining threads of rivers, its flower-starred hedgerows, its orchards and woodland patches, its village greens and kindly inns. Other countrysides have their pleasant aspects but none such variety, none that shine so steadfastly throughout the year. Picardy is pink and white and pleasant in the blossom time; Burgundy goes on with its sunshine and wide hillsides and cramped vineyards, a beautiful tune repeated and repeated; Italy gives the Ardennes; Touraine and the Rhineland . . . the neat prosperity and mountain background of South Germany, all clamor their especial merits at one's memory: hills and fields of Virginia, the woods and big river sweeps of Pennsylvania, the trim New England landscape, a little bleak and rather fine, and the wide rough country roads and hills and woodland of New York State. But none of these change scene and character in three miles of walking, nor have so mellow a sunlight nor so diversified a cloudland nor confess the perpetual refreshment of the strong soft winds that blow off the sea, as our Mother England does."

R. M. B.

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Day Comes to the Rangeland

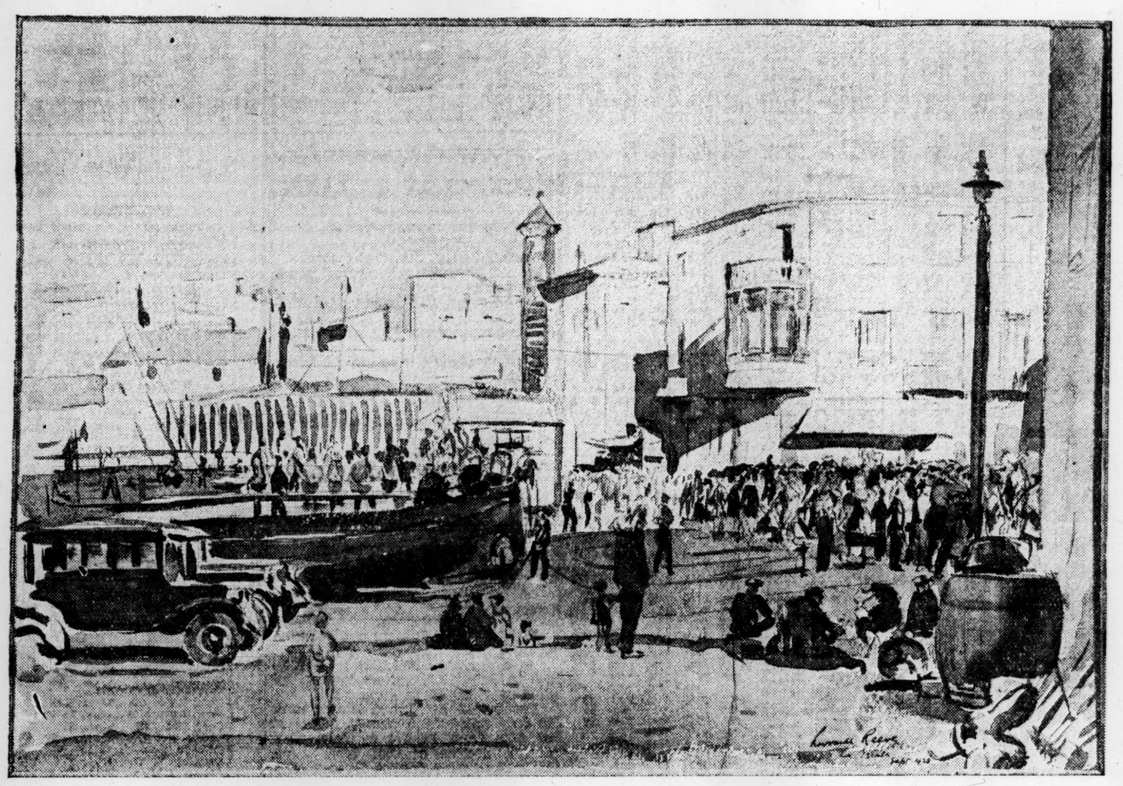
The sight of cattle feeding on a windblown hill brings unfailingly to memory days of late summer, in the southeastern section of Wyoming, when all the land lies brown and dry under a hot sun, with every vestige of its greenness gone.

What a picture the rising sun makes of that stretch of plain, its chain of hills and its guardian mountain ranges! A wide sense of fragrance and coolness comes with the morning. Then, peeping over the rim of a drab plain, the sun brings pageantry in his wake. The Laramie Peak, a calm brown cone standing aloof from the lesser pinnacles, catches the first gold flash of day and passes the torch on to hundreds of smaller hills, chiseled against the cloudless sky. The Medicine Bow Mountains and the Laramie Range appear on the scene, with the sparkling beauty of white tips and rugged blue slopes intensified by the red glint of the sun.

When the sun's rays glisten on the wires of barbed fences and illuminate brush-filled draws, solitary yucca plants and the rocky beds of dry streams, the sage-gray plain and the whole landscape takes on a new beauty. The silence, once spread like a mantle over the peaceful land, is broken gradually by the whizzing of grasshopper wings, an orchestra of insects from the shade of every bush, and the morning song of a meadow lark from a gray boulder. Sociable magpies begin to chatter from the chokecherry thicket, and a flock of wild grouse flutter up from the sagebrush with a noisy whir.

And thus day comes to the rangeland. The call of a cow reverberates from the hills, over which the white top of a canvas-covered wagon gleams through the summer haze. A gray wavering cloud of dust floats along the horizon, betokening the passing of a flock of sheep.

The patches of grass, cured by the sun, take on different hues of brown and russet. The land of simple tones and monotonous areas becomes a quivering panorama of subdued colors. The bur grass along the hot hills has ripened and shows deep purple shades. The coarse crab grass, which matures late in the summer season in sandy arid spaces, is now bronze-brown and rattling in the morning breeze. The white sage carpets the sunny slopes with splotches of silver, while in the high passes the gray sage waves indolently at the touch of the canyon winds. Along the shallow creek the giant cottonwoods are turning yellow. After a few crisp nights, the grove will flutter as if draped with banners.



Fiesta—La Escala. From a Water Color by Russell Reeve

DEPARTING from the main Paris-Barcelona line at Figueras (the first town in Catalonia of note after leaving the frontier), one must take an omnibus to La Escala. There is a small gauge railway which winds its way between certain little towns in the province, but La Escala, of less importance, is not served by this system. Here the road is almost entirely flat, passing over a dust-swept plain by vineyard, olive grove, maize planting, and marshland.

La Escala, an isolated little fishing town, nestles shyly amidst the rocks of Costa Brava, and is entered by way of a cutting from the Figueras direction. Where the road rises into the town one gets an inspiring view of the calm turquoise waters of the Mediterranean, and a sweeping curve of sandy shore stretching past the neighboring village of Ampurias, away over to the village of Rosas, which gleams like a string of pearls at the foot of a purple headland. In the sun below, a lone figure stoops to gather cockles. The bus hoots its way through the rocky cutting and comes within sound of the lilting strains of a solitary barrel organ as the Calle de Piy Margall is entered. A lean gitana carrying a child on her hip comes along through the dust. Dark as a Southern Indian, her eyes lustrous with the glare of the road, she automatically raises her hand for alms at the sight of strangers. In this street of opalescent colors, the halting place is marked by a cluster of townsfolk—mostly blue-bloused and cloth-capped men. A dignified member of the ubiquitous civil guard is also present.

One is informed by kindly folk that the hotel conveyance, which comes up for produce each morning, is due past on its return journey, and will provide the necessary lift. Here it is! A small-sized pony cart driven by a shy lad, the son of the hotel proprietor. The visitor and the visitor's belongings are heaped in the back among the pimientos and tomatoes, leaving legs to dangle clear over the tail-board. One is comfortably deposited at the Ampurias Hotel and finds it more suitable for the rest-seeking holiday maker than for the artist out for subjects. The perfect bathing beach, however, compensates for the three-mile trudge into colorful La Escala, which, like all Spanish towns, offers a feast of sketching for the artist.

A fine panorama is obtained of the town and coast from the arid hill behind the town; little turf and vegetation flourishes owing no doubt to the perennial practice of net drying and mending. It is the habit to bring the nets piled high on light-shod mule carts with a man perched on top like a circus rider.

The work of the village consists mainly of the fishing, to which those people who are occupied in minor callings lend a hand whenever necessary. The Callé or street is the Spaniard's lounge as well as his workshop. Housewives sit outside on low wooden chairs and there do much of their domestic work, such as the plucking of chickens, knitting, preparation of vegetables, net mending, bean shelling and lobster-pot making.

The gayly colored fishing boats lie ashore idle during the day and proceed under sail or motor power to the fishing grounds after dark. In the calm of blue-black night the sputter of departing motors develops into a prolonged and diminishing drone, and their starry lights form an enchanting procession as they glide slowly into the distance.

A fiesta occurs here, as in all Spanish places, every few weeks, and then La Escala puts on a fresh complexion. Youths and brightly frocked maidens swarm in from the surrounding country and music quickens the air. In the shade of the plane trees parties of dancers make merry. In the main square a band produces weird and rhythmic tones with pipes, drums, trombones and cornets, while dancers form rings and step from side to side with hands linked shoulder high. Older folk lounge around and the fishing boats make convenient grandstands for rows of people.

This primitive little fishing town of narrow, earthy streets and few sidewalks, would seem no place for the smart automobile, but the modernism of Barcelona and other Spanish cities distinguishes the invasion of La Escala in the summer season. This water color depicts the odd spectacle of fishing smacks and Hispana Suizes resting side by side during a band performance.

A Countryman

Swinging a blanket over his left shoulder,
Wearing its bright-coloured heart upon his sleeve,
He takes up his bed and walks. It serves him well
For warmth at night on his mat, or in the evening
Against a wind that pours along the lake.
Even at noon it hangs from his neck to his ankle,
Unneeded in the sun except as a king
Always has need to be wearing majesty.

—WITTER BYNNER, in "Indian Earth."

Old Mirror

I had a room, all mine
When I was small.
Up to its gable
Lilacs grew tall.

A carved hanging lantern
From a cross-beam
Traceried the ceiling
With a red gleam.

Under the roof-slope
Was a chest bound in brass,
And, from floor to rafter
Reached a dim glass.

Shadowed in that safe depth,
Distant in its gloom,
Were all my treasures
And the whole room.

Gone is my homestead
With my childhood lost,
But I saved the mirror
At a cost.

And now and then, quietly,
A quaint little boy
Plays far within it,
Cheeks bright with joy.

ISABEL FISKE CONANT.

Stalking the Blue Heron

I watched the bird for perhaps half an hour, admiring his handsome blue wings as now and then he spread them, his dainty manner of lifting his long legs, and the occasional flashing stroke of his beak. . . . When I wearied of my position I rose and advanced upon the heron in full sight, expecting every moment to see him fly. To my astonishment he held his ground. Down the hillside I went, nearer and nearer, till I came to a barbed-wire fence, which bounded the cranberry field close by the heron's pool. . . . He stepped into a narrow, shallow ditch and started slowly away. I made rapidly after him, whereupon he got out of the ditch and strode on ahead of me. By this time I was probably within twenty yards of him, so near that, as he twisted his long neck every now and then, and looked at me through his big yellow eyes, I began to wonder whether he might not take it into his head to turn the tables upon me . . . and quickened my steps, being now highly curious to see how near the fellow I could get. At this he broke into a kind of dog-trot, very comical to witness, and, if I had not previously seen him fly a few yards, I should have supposed him disabled in the wing. . . .

He picked up his legs at last, for I pressed him closer and closer, till there could not have been more than forty or fifty feet between us; but even then he settled down again beside another pool, only a few rods further on in the same meadow, and there I left him.

—BRADFORD TORREY, in "The Foot-Path Way."

De Verantwoordelijkheid van Gerechtig te Leven

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

ALGEMEEN wordt erkend, dat eene geluksstaat op aarde spoedig bereikt zou worden, indien de menschheid waarlijk trachtte de leeringen van den Bijbel te volgen. Paulus was ernstig doordrongen van de overtuiging, dat zij die beweren volgelingen te zijn van Christus Jezus, in overeenstemming met hunne godsdienstige belijdenis moeten leven. In zijne vermaningen in het twaalfde hoofdstuk van den brief aan de Romeinen behandelt hij dit onderwerp uitvoerig en wordt iedere vermaning op een toon van groote oprechtheid gegeven. Zoo ernstig vat hij dit vraagstuk op, dat zijne woorden weerklank vinden in de harten van velen, die mogelijk over het algemeen niet geneigd zijn naar geestelijken raad te luisteren.

Het verzoek, waarmede hij aanvangt: „Ik bid u dan, broeders, door de ontfermingen Gods," vraagt aandacht door den liefdevollen toon, waarop het geuit wordt, en de bezorgdheid voor het welvaren der broederen, waarvan het blijk geeft. In ootmoed zegt hij te spreken, door de genade hem van God gegeven, tot een iegelijk die onder hen is. Hij vermaant de Christenen te Rome, en door dezen brief alle Christenen, om een rein, zedelijk leven te leiden; zich ervoor te wachten in wereldsche dingen onder te gaan; zich te hoeden voor eigendunk; matig en met vertrouwen in God te leven, volgens de macht van individueele demonstratie. Hij herinnert hen eraan, dat niemand alleen voor zichzelf leeft, doch dat iedereen met individueele bekwaamheden is toegerust, en dat deze gaven nauwgezet gebruikt moeten worden onder het oog van God en ten dienste van allen. Hij spoort dengenen, die in staat zijn tot geven, aan dit te doen met eenvoudige vriendelijkheid; dengenen die leidende ambten bekleeden, hunne plichten ijverig na te komen; barmhartigheid te bewijzen in blijmoedigheid; het goede te kiezen en het kwade te vermijden; elkander hartelijk lief te hebben met broederlijke liefde, en beleefd te zijn. In het kort, het vermaant Christenen in het algemeen om toegewijd, hoopvol, geduldig te zijn en volhardend in het gebed; bij te dragen tot het onderhoud der kerken, zooals men dat heden ten dage zou uitdrukken, en herbergzaamheid te betrachten; vriend zoowel als vijand ten zegen te zijn; een geest van medeleven te toonen in vreugde en leed beide; nimmer kwaad met kwaad te vergelden, en zóó te handelen dat hunne levens als een open boek mochten zijn, waarin het goede altijd op den voorgrond treedt. Waar de wereld zulke wondere regels voor leiding gehad heeft, verbaast men zich erover, dat zij niet reeds lang geleden eene betere plaats om in te leven geworden is.

Voorzeker verlangen allen naar gelukkiger toestanden en om deze reden moest opnieuw gewezen worden op de noodzakelijkheid naar hoogere geestelijke kundigheden te streven. Meer dan eene halve eeuw heeft Christian Science velen aangemoedigd, die oprecht trachten te leven, zooals het Christenen betaamt. Zij heeft de gangbare opvatting omtrent hetgeen het Christendom voor de menschheid beteekent, uitgebreid door een geneesmiddel te schenken voor krankheid zoowel als voor zonde. Na eene langdurige studie van de Heilige Schrift kon Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science, met overtuiging schrijven (The People's Idea of God, blz. 7): „Wetenschappelijke ontdekking en de ingeving van Waarheid hebben mij geleerd, dat de gezondheid en het karakter van den mensch meer of minder volmaakt worden naarmate zijne gemoed-voorbeelden meer of minder geestelijk zijn."

In de schets, welke Paulus hierboven geeft van een hoogeren standaard van Christelijk leven, is het volmaakte voorbeeld vervat voor het huiselijk leven, het zakenleven, het gemeenschapsleven en kerkelijke werkzaamheid. „De heerlijkheid van heiligheid" (Engelsche Bijbelvertaling), de onzelfzuchtigheid van ware Christelijke liefde, oprechtheid en toewijding zijn onfeilbare middelen om het schijnbare tegengestelde van het goede, wat men nog zoo vaak ontmoet, tegen te gaan. Oprechte Christenen gevoelen zich voorzeker verplicht te handelen in overeenstemming met den Gulden Regel. En de Gulden Regel wordt alleen in den geest van liefde zuiver toegepast. In dit verband legt Paulus nog eene zeer belangrijke verklaring neer in het hoofdstuk, volgend op datgene, waaruit de vorige aanhalingen genomen zijn, waar hij zegt: „De liefde doet den naaste geen kwaad. Zoo is dan de liefde de vervulling der wet."

Christian Science verwijst hare aanhangers naar de geestelijke beteekenis van de leer van Christus Jezus. Deze wederverklaring van het oorspronkelijke Christendom doordringt hare volgelingen met een oprecht streven om te leven als kinderen Gods. Zij prent hen in te erkennen van hoe groot belang het is dat geestelijke belijdenissen hand in hand gaan met dagelijksche praktijk; en zij maakt het mogelijk dit ideaal te demonstreeren door hare openbaring van God als het eenige Gemoed en van den werkelijken mensch als geheel geestelijk.

Laat ons in dit verband eene andere verklaring van Mrs. Eddy beschouwen, die gevonden wordt op blz. 17 van „Rudimental Divine Science" (Elementaire Goddelijke Wetenschap) welke luidt: „De wegen der Christenheid zijn niet veranderd. Zachtmoedigheid, onbaatzuchtigheid en liefde zijn de paden Zijner getuigenis en de voetstappen Zijner kudde." Als, door het begrijpen van Christian Science, ootmoed, onzelfzuchtigheid en liefde het denken beheerschen van het volk van God, zal de verantwoordelijkheid van gerechtig te leven de ware en heerlijke oplossing vinden.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Christian Science Uitgevers Genootschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Responsibility of Righteous Living

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS generally recognized that if mankind truly sought to follow the teachings of the Bible, a millennial state would soon be reached. Paul was earnestly imbued with the conviction that the professed followers of Christ Jesus must live in agreement with their religious professions. In his exhortations, in the twelfth chapter of Romans, he deals exhaustively with this subject, each admonition being expressed in a strain of fine sincerity. So earnest is he regarding this question that his words meet with a response in the hearts of many who may not generally feel inclined to give heed to spiritual advice.

His opening appeal, "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God," commands attention because of the loving tone in which it is uttered, and the concern for the welfare of the brethren which it reveals. In humility he tells them that he speaks, through the grace given to him by God, to everyone that is among them. He admonishes the Christians in Rome and, through this epistle, all Christians, to live pure, moral lives; to beware of being engulfed in worldly affairs; to beware of self-esteem; to live soberly and with confidence in God, according to the power of individual demonstration. He reminds them that no one lives unto himself alone, but that each one is endowed with individual qualifications, and that these gifts should be used conscientiously in the sight of God and in the service of all. He urges those who are able to give to do so with simple kindness; those who have governing positions to attend to their duties diligently; to show mercy in a cheerful spirit; to choose good and shun evil; to show a kindly affection and brotherly love among themselves, and to be courteous. In short, he admonishes Christians generally to be consecrated, hopeful, patient, prayerful; to contribute to church maintenance, as it would be expressed today, and to be hospitable; to bless friend and foe alike; to show a spirit of fellowship in both joy and sorrow; never to retaliate, and so to act that their lives might be as an open book with good always in evidence. Since the world has had such wonderful rules for guidance, one wonders why it has not long since become a better place to live in.

Surely, all wish for happier conditions, and for this reason the urging toward higher spiritual attainments needed renewal. For over half a century Christian Science has encouraged many who are earnest in their endeavor to live as Christians should. It has extended the common concept of what Christianity means to mankind by furnishing a remedy for sickness as well as for sin. After a prolonged study of the Scriptures, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, could write with conviction (The People's Idea of God, p. 7), "Scientific discovery and the inspiration of Truth have taught me that the health and character of man become more or less perfect as his mind-models are more or less spiritual."

In the foregoing outline by Paul of a higher standard of Christian living there is contained the perfect model for home life, business life, community life, and church activity. "The beauty of holiness," the unselfishness of true, Christianly loving-kindness, sincerity and consecration, are unfailing means whereby to counteract the seeming opposite of good with which one still so frequently meets. Sincere Christians surely feel themselves obligated to act in accord with the Golden Rule. And the Golden Rule is properly applied only in the spirit of love. In this connection Paul again makes a very important statement in the chapter following the one from which the above quotations have been drawn, when he says, "Love worketh no ill to his neighbour: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law."

Christian Science refers its adherents to the spiritual import of the teachings of Christ Jesus. This restatement of original Christianity imbues its true followers with a sincere endeavor to live as the children of God. It instills a recognition of the importance of having spiritual professions go hand in hand with daily practice; and it makes possible the demonstration of this ideal by its revelation of God as the only Mind and of the real man as wholly spiritual.

In this connection let us consider another statement by Mrs. Eddy, found on page 17 of "Rudimental Divine Science," which reads: "The ways of Christianity have not changed. Meekness, selflessness, and love are the paths of His testimony and the footsteps of His flock." When humility, unselfishness, and love govern the thinking of the people of God, through the understanding of Christian Science, the responsibility for righteous living will find the true and beautiful solution.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

Mont Blanc

He who looks upward from the vale by night,
When the clouds vanish and the winds are stayed,
For ever finds, in heaven's serenest height,
A space that hath no stars—a mighty shade—
A vacant form, immovably displayed,
Steep in the unstable vault. The planets droop
Behind it; the fleece-laden moon-beams fade;
The midnight constellations, troop by troop,
Depart and leave it with the dawn alone;
Uncomprehended yet, and hardly known
For finite, but by what it takes away
Of the east's purple deepening into day.
Still, for a time, it keeps its awful rest,
Cold as the prophet's pile on Carmel's crest;
Then falls the fire of God. Far off or near,
Earth and the sea, wide worshipping, descry
That burning altar in the morning sky;
And the strong pines their utmost ridges rear,
Moved like a host, in angel-guided fear
And sudden faith.

—RUSKIN, in "The Two Boyhoods."

Early Diaries

The men and women of early New England did not necessarily wait until they had married and settled down before beginning to keep a diary; some of the most interesting journals I have seen were from the pens of children and college students. But it was quite a common thing, none the less, for a diary to begin as does Deacon John Tudor's: "1732 June 15. I was married to Ms Jane Varney. We was Married by Dr. Timy Cutler in Christ Church in Boston at 9 o'clock forenoon." Following which immediately comes the entry: "July 17. Went to House keeping." Thus we appear to be justified in placing the diary chapter of this book just after that devoted to the large and varied business of launching a home.

John Quincy Adams began to keep a diary at the age of eleven and continued the practice, almost without interruption, for sixty-eight years. The results of his industry, as edited and amplified by Charles Francis Adams, make five large volumes. Doctor Manasseh Cutler of Ipswich, from whose entertaining journal we shall have occasion to quote, kept a careful record of his personal affairs from 1765 until 1823. And Judge Sewall, as we know, covered in his very important diary practically every event of consequence during his full and varied lifetime. . . .

A friend who has made a careful study of manuscript diaries, and has examined hundreds, probably, of these fascinating relics of a vanished day, tells me that their kinds are legion. "All diaries probably had covers once," she says, "and I believe that these covers were usually of leather, although sometimes, of course, paper was made to serve; I have seen some for which pretty bits of wall-paper had been utilized. The 'pocketbook' with a brass clasp or a leather strap was not uncommon, and some of the leather-bound books are very old. Many diaries, however, were kept in interleaved almanacs, to which extra leaves, either of letterpaper,—or perhaps the unused sheets of old letters with writing on one side—were added. These sheets were of all sizes, sometimes square and sometimes long and narrow; but the paper was invariably good, and ink was always used—even in soldiers' journals."—MARY CAROLINE CRAWFORD, in "Social Life in Old New England."

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WEAKNESS IN OILS AFFECTS ENTIRE LIST

After Early Advances in Some Stocks Market Has a Reaction

NEW YORK (AP)—The modest bull movement in stock prices was resumed at the start of the new week in the stock market today, only to slip up in a selling movement in the petroleum shares.

After an advance of 1 to 4 points in a score of prominent issues during the first hour of trading, weakness of the oils unsettled the entire list, and by early afternoon the early advance had been canceled. A sharp break in Vanadium, a recent pool favorite, was a contributory factor in the reaction. Pivotal stocks were well supported, however, within a point or so from last week's final levels.

Although declines in the oil shares were mostly limited to a point or two, weakness rapidly spread throughout the list. In the last hour, Goodyear broke more than 6 points to a new low.

The loss in Vanadium was more than 5. Standard Oil of New Jersey sold off 2 points, and Sinclair got down around the year's low.

Losses of a point or so embraced most of the more active shares, including American Telephone, American Can, U. S. Steel, General Motors, General Electric and Radio.

Such recent strong spots as Liew's lost 2 points or more.

The closing was weak. Trading, however, was light, total sales aggregating 1,650,000 shares.

Liquidation of the petroleum issues reflected growing discouragement in speculative circles over the industry's earnings prospect, and the progress made at reduction of gasoline stocks. The Lamp, official organ of Standard of New Jersey, in its issue published today, takes refiners to task for building up huge surplus stocks. Although stocks of gasoline have been reduced to about 40,000,000 barrels, the industry is still overburdened, the publication says.

Good News in Spots

Weakness of Vanadium followed publication of an analysis indicating reduced earnings for the last half of the year. A large portion of the first half net of $3.30 a share came from security transactions, although the statement did not segregate the amount.

News coming to hand over the week-end was meager, but had its bright spots. The demand for steel and steel products was reported a little more active at Youngstown and Chicago, although trade reports from Pittsburgh were scarcely cheerful. Trade reports from Chicago also indicated some improvement in wholesale and retail buying in the middle West.

In Wall Street banking circles, however, there is a tendency to look for only gradual recovery in business, a tendency which restrains investors from buying stocks on advances.

The Guaranty Trust Company, in its monthly survey, published today, says that, although business sentiment in some quarters has "sunk to depths of pessimism by no means warranted by the facts, it must be admitted that any recovery in the near future is likely to be very slight."

Bond Trading Slows Down

The forward movement last week, which carried the bond market to a new high level for the year slowed down today. Only nominal interest was displayed in fixed income securities, and the general tone was steady.

Demand for railroad issues, which was strong last week, slackened. High levels reached in previous sessions were well maintained. Legal issues were dull and steady. Union Pacific was an exception, eclipsing its recent new high. Southern Railway general 4s were strong. Central Pacific 1st 4s reached a new high in the movement. Erie Construction Extension 7s, infrequently traded, sold off 1 point to a new year's minimum.

Stock privilege issues were firm, reflecting the trend of shares. A large block of American Telephone convertible 4½s was sold at ¼ above the previous quoted price. Shell Union 5s with warrants were weak, sagging about 2 points, in sympathy with the trend of oil stocks.

The movement was quiet. White Sewing Machine 6s ex-rights, dipped 3 more points to another new low. The bonds have been very weak and are now selling about 40 points under the year's high. Vertienties Sugar 7s were strong.

Political strife in Peru brought out offerings of bonds of the Latin-American country at 1 and 2 points lower. Peru 2d 6s reached a new low.

The foreign bond section was neglected. Japan 5½s were firm. United States Governments were firm.

DERBY OIL COMPANY

Derby Oil Company (controlled by Derby Oil & Refining Company) reports for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $361,-177 after taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with net loss of $38,-988 in the preceding quarter. For the six months ended June 30 net profit was $322,-209. The statement of Derby Oil & Refining Corporation and its subsidiary, Derby Oil Company, as of June 30, 1930, shows total assets of $5,070,293, current assets of $1,246,-779, current liabilities of $960,293 and net worth of $4,044,838.

FORD PLANT AT LOS ANGELES RESUMES

LOS ANGELES—Ford Motor Company's assembly plant at Long Beach has resumed normal operations after a period of suspended production. The current payroll is estimated by officials at $200,000 monthly, with approximately 2000 employed. Present production calls for approximately 232 vehicles of all types daily, distributed to dealers in Southern California and Arizona. Capacity production is approximately 325 daily.

NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS

New car registrations in 12 of 23 states which have reported for July show an increase over June but a sharp drop from July, 1929, at 75,386, compared with 74,253 in June and 126,815 in July last year. Ford registered in the 23 states 30,171 passenger cars in July, compared with 21 069 in June this year and 45,698 in July, 1929. Chevrolet titled 18,316 passenger cars, compared with 18,052 the preceding month and 25,830 in July last year.

UNION TANK CAR NET

Union Tank Car Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net $1,239,674 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., quivalent to 99 cents a share on 1,-254,048 no-par shares of common, compared with $1,584,445, or $1.26 a share in the first half of 1929. Total assets June 30 were $50,022,369, compared with $48,848,923 June 30, 1929. Current assets, including $8,253,-191 cash, were $14,276,051 and current liabilities $1,580,320, compared with $12,921,-252 and $761,724.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 56, De Beers 6½, and Rand Mines 2¾. Money was 1¼ per cent; discount rates—Short bills and three months, 2⅛ per cent.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug.25	Aug.23
42⅛	22	..	Abitibi	100	23	23	23		21½
116	104	7	Ab & Str pf	190	110½	109	110½		..
377⅝	217¼	1.60	Adams Ex	1800	269⅛	26	26⅛	25⅞	
92	85¼	5	Adams Ex pf	10	91	91	91		..
34⅜	29⅜	1½	Addressograph	100	31¼	31¼	31¼		..
23¼	8	..	Adv-Rumely	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛		10¼
1⅜	½	..	Ahumada	100	⅜	⅜	⅜		
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	8600	123⅝	120	120½	119⅛	
36	18	2½	Airway El	400	16⅞	16¾	16¾	6..	
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	200	5	5	5		..
15½	6½	..	Albany PWP	400	10¼	10⅛	10¼		10½
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	1600	20¾	20⅛	20¼		20⅛
343	232	6§	Allied Chem				238		242½
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	1360	54⅜	53½	53½		54
31½	18	2	Amerada	600	24¾	24	24		24¾
10⅜	4⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	400	6	5¾	5¾		6
39⅛	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	400	33½	33¼	33½		33½
66	61	3	Am Bk N pf	20	62¼	62¼	62⅛		
21⅜	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	400	18⅛	17⅜	17⅜	18	
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	6600	130⅜	126¾	127⅜	129	
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	100	43¼	43¼	43¼		..
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	100	51	51	51		51
51¼	36⅝	2§	Am Chicle	400	43½	43½	43½		43½
33	9⅛	..	Am Com Alc	100	11½	11½	11½		11½
59½	33¼	..	Am European	200	34¼	33¼	34½		34⅜
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	21900	73½	71½	71⅞		71⅜
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	10	98¾	98¾	98¾		..
100⅜	92½	..	Am & FP 2pf	100	96	96	96		..
33⅝	14	2	Am Hawaii	100	15	15	15		..
41⅞	31	3	Am Ice	100	32	32	32		32
55⅜	28⅜	2	§Am Int Corp	1500	33⅞	33½	33⅜		33½
4	1⅜	..	Am La Fr	100	1½	1½	1½		
114½	90	7	Am Loco pf	100	91½	91½	91½		91
14½	6	..	Am Mach & Met	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞		6
51½	28¼	1½	Am Metals	350	30	30	30		30
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	20	77⅞	75	77⅞		..
119⅜	72	1	§Am Pw&Lt	1400	83¾	83	83⅛		83
85	75	3½	Am P&L pf A	100	82⅝	82¼	82⅜		82¼
88⅜	80	5	Am P&L pf st	400	86	86	86		85⅝
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	7100	25⅝	25	25		25½
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	6200	57	53	54		55
62⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	400	63⅝	62⅜	62⅜		..
26⅝	7¼	..	Am Sealing	100	8½	8½	8½		..
3⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ship	100	2	2	2		2
54½	46⅞	5	Am Ship Bldg	40	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝		
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	1200	66⅞	66	66⅛		66¼
116	110½	7	Am St'l F pf	10	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞		..
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	400	53	53	53		..
110	103¼	7	Am Sugar pf	100	103¼	103¼	103¼		..
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	7800	213¼	210¼	210⅞		211⅞
124⅞	76½	1§	Am Wat W	2500	91⅞	88	88¼		89¾
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	100	11½	11½	11½		..
53¼	26½	1½	Anac Wire	200	27½	27½	27½		29
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	6200	45¾	44¾	44⅞		45½
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	900	42¼	40¾	41⅛		40½
37¼	18	1½	Andes Cop	300	19⅞	19¾	19⅞		20
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	200	20⅜	20¼	20¼		20¼
8⅛	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	400	5	5	5		5
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	300	3	2⅞	2⅞		3
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	100	57	57	57		..
12¾	5	..	Arnold Cons	100	6	6	6		..
58½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	200	33	33	33		33
51	32½	2	Asso Oil	40	41	41	41		
242½	194	10	Atchison	900	216	213	213		213¾
175½	145	10	Atl Coast L	400	147¾	147	147¾		..
51⅞	30⅛	1§	Atl Refin	200	34	34	34		35
106	101	6	Atlas Prod pf	20	102½	102½	102½		..
37	23½	1§	Atlas Stores	100	30	30	30		30
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	1900	112	107½	107½		110
25	6	..	Auto Sales pf	200	6¼	6¼	6¼		6¼
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	5400	74¾	70⅝	72⅛		71
97⅛	43¼	..	Aviation	10700	6⅜	5½	6⅛		5¾
			—B—						
38	19⅞	1¾	Baldwin	11400	30¼	29	29⅛		29
122⅜	96¼	4	Balt & O	2300	98	97	97½		96¾
	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	82½	82½	82½		..
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	200	74½	74½	74½		73½
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	6200	22⅝	21¾	21⅞		22½
92	67¼	4	Beatrice	700	80¼	80	80		
6⅜	2½		Belding H	400	4	3¾	4		3¾
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	10400	32⅞	30¾	32		31
56¼	31⅜	2§	Best & Co	300	46⅜	46¼	46⅜		46⅝
110¼	75	3	Beth Steel	1800	82¾	80¾	80¾		81¼
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜		126½
103	99	7	Bl'm'dale pf	20	99	99	99		..
90	74	7	Blum'thal pf	10	83	83	83		..
69	28¼	3	Bohn Alum	400	29½	28¾	28¾		..
90⅜	60¼	3§	Borden	1400	77⅜	76⅛	76⅞		77
25⅜	13½		Briggs	2700	21¼	19⅞	20		21
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	800	18⅜	18	18		17¾
85	68	7	Brockway pf	70	67	64	64		..
78⅜	38⅝	4	Bklyn Man Tr	1200	65⅞	64¾	64¾		67
94	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	100	90½	90½	90½		..
15⅞	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	100	13	13	13		13
158¼	115	5	Bklyn Un G	400	24	23¼	23¼		..
42	37½	3	Brown Shoe	100	38⅞	38¼	38¼		..
43	37½	3	Bucy rus pf	100	38⅞	37¾	37¾		..
16⅜	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	400	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜		8½
74	20¼	1.60	Bullard	1200	26¾	25⅛	25¼		25⅞
43	26¼	3	Bulova Watch	400	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜		..
36	15¼	..	Burns Br B	200	21	21	21		..
51⅞	29¼	3	Burroughs	2000	34⅞	33⅜	33⅝		33¾
110	99	7	Bush T deb	40	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝		..
5¼	1⅜	..	Butte & Sup	100	1½	1½	1½		1½
112⅜	60⅛	..	Byers	10300	73⅜	70¾	71		69⅜
			—C—						
77½	60¼	4	Calif Pack	100	63¼	63¼	63⅛		62¾
2⅛	1	..	Callahan	200	1	1	1		1
30	17	2	Campbell	100	17½	17½	17½		17⅜
89⅞	48⅝	2	Calu & Ariz	100	53	53	53		54⅛
33⅜	13⅜	1.60	Calu & Hecla	200	13½	13½	13½		13¾
226¾	165¾	10	Can Pac	800	175¼	173½	175		173½
52¼	40⅞	..	Can Pac new w i	1600	42⅞	42¼	42⅜		42⅞
92	86⅜	4	Caro C&O	100	90½	90½	90½		..
186¾	156	6	Case Thresh	11100	191½	184½	185¾		188½
132	115	7	Case Th pf	10	123¼	123¼	123¼		..
79¾	53	3	Caterpillar	200	55⅛	54	54		55½
60	9	..	Celotex	8900	16¾	15	16		15
20	12⅝	..	Clenese Corp	700	12¾	12¼	12¼		..
65⅜	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	1600	44⅞	43⅞	44⅛		..
82½	19⅜	4.20	Checker Cab	100	22¼	22¼	22¼		..
82½	51½	3	Ches Corn	100	64	64	64		..
10⅝	3	..	Ches & Alton	600	3¼	3¼	3¼		3¼
47⅞	44½	..	Ches & Ohio	600	46¾	46¼	47⅛		46½
26⅜	12½	..	ChiM&SP	600	13¼	13⅛	13¼		13⅛
26¼	19½	..	ChiM&SP pf	1600	21½	20½	20½		20½
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	100	70	70	70		70
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	100	14½	14½	14½		..
125⅛	90	7	Chi RI	500	95½	91¾	94¼		..
110⅜	105	7	Chi RI 7%	100	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜		..
12½	2	..	Chick Cot O	100	17	17	17		..
67⅝	48	2.40	Childs	200	50⅜	50	50⅜		..
43	24	3	Chrysler	3000	28⅜	27½	28¼		28¼
98¾	82	6½	City Ice pf	20	82½	82½	82½		82½
45¾	42½	2	Clev Cin Pit sp	50	45	45	45		..
20⅝	12¼	..	Cal Bancroft Oil	1100	14	14	14		..
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	100	175½	175½	175½		177¼
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	100	57½	57½	57½		..
102Q	97	..	Col Palm pf	100	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞		102½
77	36½	2	Colo Pet	200	48⅛	48	48		..
87	55	2§	Colum Gas	8600	61	59½	59½		60⅜
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	109¼	109¼	106¼		109
199	108	6.77	Col Carbon	1600	139½	135	135		136¾
37¾	21½	.90	Col Graph	3500	14	13½	13¾		14
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	400	25½	25	25		25⅜
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	100	36¼	36⅛	36⅛		..
55	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	100	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞		34
100	82½	6½	Com I 6½'s	100	82½	82½	82½		..
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	5700	25½	24¾	24¾		25¼
20¼	12⅝	.60	Commonwealth So	4200	14	13¾	13¾		13⅞
104⅜	99	6	Commonwealth S pf	100	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜		..
27⅜	15⅜	2	Con Film	100	18¼	18¼	18¼		..
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛		20⅜
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	3200	106⅛	104¾	104¾		106⅛
103⅜	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	103⅛	102¾	102¾		..
2	¾	..	Con Textile	100	⅞	⅞	⅞		⅞
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	100	24	24	24		..
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	700	3½	3½	3½		..
71⅜	50	2½	Cont Can	2000	56⅞	54⅜	55		56
27⅜	15⅝	2	Cont Dia Rib	100	16¾	16¾	16¾		
8¼	3½	..	Cont Motors	300	3¾	3⅝	3⅝		3⅞
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	6400	19½	18⅜	18⅝		19⅝
40⅞	16⅛	1	Cont Shares	1500	20⅞	20⅜	20¾		20¾
113⅜	83⅛	3§	Corn Prod	800	91½	90	90		90⅜
33	15½	..	Cotty	900	16¾	16¼	16⅜		16⅜
59⅝	38	..	Crown Cork	400	50¼	49½	49½		..
18⅛	12	1	Crown Zell	100	12½	12½	12½		12½
117	104	7	Crucible pf	20	109⅜	109¼	109⅜		109
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	200	12½	12¼	12¼		..
9	4¼	..	Cub Am S	200	4½	4½	4½		4½
65⅝	34⅞	..	Cub Am S pf	40	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜		35
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	100	40	40	40		40¼
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss r	1300	7¼	7	7⅛		7¼
19¾	7⅜	..	Curtis Wr A	2500	9½	8¾	8¾		9¼
			—D—						
43⅜	24⅜	..	Davison	600	28⅜	28	28⅛	2	8
24½	20	1.40	Deere pf	100	23¾	23¾	23¾		..
181	146	9	Del & Hud	200	164	163½	163½		..
60	45		Detroit RG pf	100	55	55	55		..
255¾	195⅞	8	Det Edison	100	215	215	215		..
247¾	139	8	Diamond M	200	246	245½	245½	247¾	
93⅛	67¼	1	Dome Mines	200	73¾	73⅝	73¾		71½
30⅝	18	1.20	Don Iron Sh	300	18⅜	18	18		..
3	1		Du So Shore	100	1	1	1		
145¼	95¾	4§	Dupont	7300	115	112⅞	112⅞		114
			—E—						
255¼	175¾	5§	East Kodak	5500	215½	209½	210		211¾
114⅞	55⅞	6	Elec Auto Lt	4800	68	67¼	67¾		68
93¾	38⅜	..	Elec Boat	200	41¼	41⅛	41⅜		
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	11400	69½	67⅜	67⅜		69
100½	97¾	..	El P C 6pf	100	98¾	98¾	98¾		99
59⅝	44	5	End John	100	50	49	49		..
66	39¼	1§	Eng P S	100	50	50	50		..
63⅞	35⅛	..	Erie	1200	38⅜	37⅝	37⅞		..
43⅝	9½	..	Eureka Vac	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛		..
30¾	6½	2½	Evans Auto L	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛		..
			—G—						
50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	100	36½	36½	36½		38
111½	102	7	Fairb M pf	10	109	109	109		..
43	30	2.40	Fed M&T Svc	200	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛		..
89¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Fds	200	67	67	67		66
33⅛	19¾	1.60	Firestone	200	21	21	21		21⅛
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat St	300	55¾	55	55		..
5½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	500	1⅞	1¾	1⅞		1⅞
21	6	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	30	6	6	6		5¾
50⅞	22	2	Follansbee B	200	23	23	23		..
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	16000	91⅜	89½	91		89¾
50	20½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	300	32	31⅝	32		31⅜
28¾	10	..	Foundation	100	10	10	10		10
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	9000	45	43⅝	44		44⅜
55½	37	4§	Freeport Tx	1500	42⅞	42⅜	42⅜		42⅜
			—G—						
73¼	21⅝	..	Gardner M	100	2	2	2		2
16½	7	..	Gen Am Inv	100	7¾	7¾	7¾		
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	1400	85¾	85½	85⅝		85⅜
71⅝	23⅜	4	Gen Asphalt	400	40	39¼	40		40¼
135	109	8	Gen Bak	17	15	15	15		15
28½	14¼	1	Gen Bronze	2900	20¾	19⅝	19⅝		20½
95⅜	60⅛	1.60	Gen E ec	27900	71⅜	69¾	70		71
11⅞	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	13¼	11⅞	11¾		..
61¼	49⅜	5§	Gen Foods	10000	56⅜	55¼	56		55
106½	77¼	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	77¼	77¼	77¼		..
18⅜	8	.30	Gen G&E A	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞		8⅞
59⅜	40⅛	3§	Gen Mills	100	45¼	45¼	45¼		45½
97⅜	92⅛	5	Gen Mot pf	600	97½	97¼	97½		97⅜
54¾	37⅛	3§	Gen Motors	29700	43¾	43⅜	44		45
21⅜	8⅛	..	Gen O Ad	100	11½	11½	11½		
51¼	27	..	Gen Theater	1200	31¼	30½	30⅝		31⅛
106⅞	73¼	5	Gen Ry Sig	100	77½	77½	77½		..
110	100¼	6	Gen Ry S pf	300	110	110	110		..
110	100¼	6	Gen Ry Sig	100	77½	77½	77½		..
19⅜	10½	..	Gen Realty	1100	11¼	11	11¼		
90	65¼	4§	Gen Refrac	2500	71¼	69½	70¾		70¼
106½	81½	5§	Gillette	11100	73⅜	69⅛	69⅜		70⅜
82½	66⅞	7	Gimbel pf	100	70	70	70		
38	14⅜	2	Glidden	400	15½	15⅛	15⅛		15⅜
19	7⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	8¼	7⅞	7⅞		8¼
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	300	41⅜	40¾	40¾		40¾
69½	21¼	4	Goodr ch	500	23⅜	22⅛	22⅛		22¾
96⅞	54⅞	5	Goodyear	1000	69⅛	54½	55		60¾
10⅛	9⅜	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	93½	92½	92½		94½
237⅛	81½	..	Gothm Hos	300	10⅜	10	10		10
13⅜	7⅜	..	Grah-P	400	6¼	5⅞	6¼		6¼
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	200	15¼	15¼	15¼		..
43	29	1	Grant (W T)	100	32⅜	32	32⅜		32
102	71¾	5	Gre Nor pf	200	76	76	76		77¾
24½	12	1.40	Grt W Sug	300	17⅝	17½	17½		17¾
28	12¼	..	Grigsby Grunow	6100	14⅜	14	14		13⅞
46½	27⅝	..	Gulf Mobile	300	28	27⅝	28		27¼
98¼	90	6	Gulf Mo pf	200	93¼	93¼	93¼		..
			—H—						
38	26	1½	Mack Wt	300	35	34⅞	35		34
23¼	12⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	100	16	16	16		16
31¾	21	2	Hall Print	100	22	22	22		..

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug.25	Aug.23
105	99	6	Hamiltn W pf	10	104½	104½	104½		..
47½	42	1.80	Hamilton W	200	42	42	42		..
72¼	50	2	Harbison	700	50	50	50		..
20	7¾	..	Hartman B	400	8	8	8		7¾
17⅜	5⅝	..	Hayes Body	400	6¾	6½	6¾		6½
85	60	3§	Hercules P	100	68	68	68		..
123¾	117	7	Herc P pf	10	119	119	119		
108¾	83½	4§	Hershey pf	100	101	101	101		101
41¼	26¼	2½§	HoHlland F	200	32½	32⅜	32½		..
29	9½	1.20	Houdaille B	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝		9½
116⅞	52¼	10§	Houston Oil	11000	81¼	77¼	78⅜		80⅛
65	49	3§	Household F pf	100	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜		65
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Man	100	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜		47
62⅝	25⅜	3	Hudson Mot	800	31	30	30		31
26⅜	12¼	2§	Hupp Motors	100	13¼	13¼	13¼		13⅛
			—I—						
136¾	109	7	Ill Central	300	111½	110½	110½		110⅛
32	19⅜	2	Ind Oil & G	1800	21⅜	20⅝	20¾		21⅜
17	4½	..	Indian Mot	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		4¾

STEEL MARKET DEVELOPMENTS MORE CHEERFUL

Independent Companies' July Sheets Sales Gain 10 Per Cent Over June

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Some more cheerful developments have appeared in the steel industry. They are happenings which would not elicit much attention during prosperous times, but have more significance during the present period of business uncertainty. Their influence lies in the number of such instances rather than in any one factor.

Thus sales of steel sheets in July by independent companies gained 10 per cent over June; fabricated structural steel orders last month were 8000 tons in excess of June; malleable castings orders gained more than 2 per cent; orders for range boilers increased 45 per cent (a seasonal development of summer); iron and steel scrap prices have risen in some centers, particularly at Pittsburgh; more interest in pig iron is displayed along the Atlantic seaboard, particularly at Boston and New York; eastern jobbers report a little better run of business.

Purchases by some of the largest lines of consumption continue disappointing. The expected improvement in buying by the automobile makers has not developed, and business here is a keen disappointment. Those districts which cater to the automobile industry are working at the slowest pace.

Railroad Orders Light

Buying by the railroads is also at a very low ebb, though here and there scattered railway shops, which had been idle, are picking up somewhat. One order for 15 locomotives was placed, but otherwise business of this style is very light.

The drought situation will apparently not be as bad as thought a fortnight ago. It is stated that the Wisconsin pea crop will be 10 per cent larger than last year. The tin-plate makers are now more cheerful than they were a short time ago. It is reasoned also by the tin-plate makers that in case the drought has interfered with crops seriously there will be a larger consumption of canned goods which will cause an eating into the surplus stocks of canned goods and thereby a consumption of the tin plate involved.

The steel industry of Canada depends largely on the wheat crop, for a large proportion of Canada's local steel is consumed by the railroads in carrying this wheat to market. American and Canadian makers of farm machinery are increasing production schedules somewhat and using more steel.

The steel industry as a whole is working at around 54 per cent, of capacity, which is only little changed from the rate at the start of August. The U. S. Steel Corporation is about 5 per cent more active than the independent companies.

Steel prices continue to sag in an orderly manner. Bars, plates and shapes have been marked down $1 a ton in several producing districts. Prices of finished steel are about as low as they have been since the war, but such is the experience with virtually all basic commodities.

Scrap Prices Higher

The rise in steel scrap prices has caused considerable comment in business circles. On a sale of 10,000 tons of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap at Pittsburgh a price 50c a ton above the previous sale price was paid. Some price advances have taken place in other districts. The supply of scrap has been curtailed in the last few months by the lower industrial operations. Scrap is one of the very few steel commodities which has improved in price.

However, Buffalo pig iron makers have attempted to reëstablish silicon differentials. In other words, they are now inclined to quote $16.50 on No. 2X iron, whereas they had been selling this grade at $16 or at the same price as No. 2 plain iron, the base grade. There have been four inquiries at New York for 500 tons each, including the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, which wants that amount for its Buffalo plant after having ordered 400 tons for its works near Cincinnati.

Makers of iron in Alabama have been pressing sales hard into the North. Half of the sales made in the Boston territory a recent week were of this southern iron, which sells at $12 a ton, furnace, when barge quantities are taken.

Eastern Pennsylvania iron usually sells at $18.50 a ton, but this figure is by no means a set one, the amount of competition determining the ultimate price. Importers of Dutch iron have withdrawn their set price of $22.75 a ton, duty paid. Each inquiry is now subject to special negotiation, determined by port of entry, etc. The net result is that prices are somewhat lower than they have been, to be in line with the sagging domestic market these many months.

Improvement Indicated

The iron sellers are quite confident that business will pick up considerable after Labor Day. The present greater interest shown by consumers is believed to augur this definite improvement.

An unusual movement in the steel industry this summer is the large shipments of iron and steel scrap via the New York State barge canal from New York to Buffalo. The Bethlehem, Donner and Wickwire-Spencer steel plants at Buffalo are being fed by this stream of scrap, movement in which this summer is estimated at close to 100,000 tons. This represents a new employment of the canal. It may be that much of the scrap now going West originally came East in the form of pig iron.

The nonferrous metals have been inclined to be quiet and unchanged in price. Copper has sold in very meager quantities at the two prices of 10¾c and 11c a pound, the lower price having been made by custom smelters. Lead has been very steady at 5.50c a pound, New York. Tin is unusually stable at around 30c a pound. Zinc was in process of sagging gradually over the course of the week, or at the rate of 50c a ton a day.

Among the precious and minor class, silver has become quite strong, selling on one day at 36¾c an ounce, the highest in a long time, due to better buying on the part of China. Platinum on the other hand has suffered sharp weakness. Quicksilver has undergone some price concessions.

Copper has not been duller at any time this year. Domestic business was so light that prices were hard to determine. Export sales have averaged 500 tons daily.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	93½	93½
Alleghany 5s '44	100½	100
Alleghany 5s '49	98⅞	98⅞
Am For Pow 5s	89½	89½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	106	106
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	98	98
Am Metals 5½s	96½	96½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	161¼	160½
Am T&T col 5s '46	105¼	105¼
Am T&T 5s '65	106⅜	106⅜
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108¼	108¼
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102	101¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82¾	82½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98¼	97¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102½	102½
B&O 1st 4s '48	96⅞	96⅞
B&O 4½s cv	100½	100½
B&O 5s series D	104⅛	104⅛
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103¼	103¼
Boston & Me 5s '55	100½	100½
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	104¼	104¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	95	95
Bush Term con 5s '55	100⅝	100½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99⅝	99⅝
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '68	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105	105
Can Nat Ry 70s	105	105
Can North deb 6½s '46	118	118
Can Pacific deb 4s	90½	90⅜
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	104¾	104½
Can Pacific 5s '54	103¼	103¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104⅜	104⅜
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¾	100¾
Chi Gt West 4s '59	72⅝	72½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 20000	50¾	50¾
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	100½	100¼
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	100¾	100¾
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	109½	109½
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	104½	104½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	97	97
Columbus Pow 4½s	97	97
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	25	25
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	100	100
Con Gas 5½s '45	107	107
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	101	100½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	103	103
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	53	53
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	66⅛	66⅛
Cuba RR 6s '36	65	65
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	93½	93½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96½	96½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103⅛	103⅛
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	105¼	105¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95	95
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102½	102½
Erie 5s '67	93¼	93
Erie gen 7½s	92¼	92⅛
Gen Cable 5½s '47	96½	96½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103½
Goodrich 1st 6s '47	106¾	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	93½	93½
Great Northern 5½s '52	110½	110½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	112	112
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	82⅜	82⅜
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅝	102⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105⅜	105⅜
Inland Steel 4½s '78	97⅛	97⅛
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100¼	100¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	66½	66½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sts '66	66¼	66¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	110¼	110¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s	98	98
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	95½	95½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100½	100½
L'Autaro 6s '54	81½	81½
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	102	102
Louis & Ark 5s	84½	84½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104½	104½
McCrory 5½s '41	97⅝	97½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	95⅞	95⅞
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79¾	79¾
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101¼	101¼
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	102⅛	102⅛
Montana Power 5s A '62	103⅜	103⅜
Morris & Essex 4½s	100⅞	100⅞
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	50½	50¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	99¼	99¼
N O Pub Serv 5s '55 B	91¾	91¾
N O T & M 5s B '54	91¾	91¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100	100
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	103	103
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108½	108½
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	100⅜	100⅜
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	97¾	97¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s B '75	107¼	107¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	123⅜	123⅜
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101⅜	101¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	90	90
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103⅞	103⅞
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103
Nor Am Ed 5s C	101	101
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	94¾	94⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	103½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108¼	108¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94	93¾
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	60	60
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	102¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103½	103½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99⅞	99⅞
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	58	58
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	82	82
Penn RR 4½s D	98¾	98⅝
Penn RR 4&rs '63	101¼	101¼
Penn RR 5s '64	105	104⅞
Penn RR gen 5s '68	110¾	110¾
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110	110
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	103¾	103¾
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	88¼	88¼
Pere Marquette 4s '56	92¾	92¾
Pere Marquette 4½s	101⅛	101⅛
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	97	96¾
Phil Co 5s '67	101¼	101
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	83⅜	83⅛
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	99	99
Portland Railway 5s '30	100	100
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94½	94
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	105½	105½
Pub Svc E&G 1970	101⅝	101½
Pur Oil 5½s '49	99⅛	99⅛
Purity Baking 5s '48	95⅛	95
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96½	96½
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	102½	102½
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	107	107
StL & S F 4s A '50	91⅞	91⅞
StL & SF 4½s '78	93	92¾
StL & S F 5s B '50	102¾	102¾
StL & SF gen 6s '31	101⅜	101⅜
StL SW con 4s '32	99¾	99¾
StL SW 1st 5s '52	89⅝	89⅝
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	107⅞	107⅞
Seabd AL con 6s '45	51⅜	51
Shubert Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96½	96½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96¾	96½
Shell Union 5s '47	95½	95¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww	97¾	97¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	87¾	87½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103½	103¼
Sinclair Cn Oil con 7s '37	104½	104¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅛	102⅛
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	102	101⅞
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96¾	96
US Rubber 5s '47	82⅝	82⅜
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	97	96¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '44	101⅛	101⅛
Util Pow & It 5s ww	83¾	83⅛
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	35	35
Wabash 5½s '75	105	105
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	81	81
Warner Bros Pict 6s	88⅛	88
Western Electric 5s '44	104¾	104¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	87⅛	87⅛
Western Pac 5s '46	101⅛	101⅛
Western Nn R E 4½s '50	102	101⅝
Western Un 6½s '36	110	109¾
Western Un 5s '60	104¾	104¾
Whel & L Erie 4½s '66	92⅜	92⅝
Wheeling Stel 5½s '48	103	103
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	43	40
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	18	18
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	17	17
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	101½	101½
Wis Cen 4s	73	73
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103½	103½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug25	Last Aug23
1st 4¼s'4'7	102.4	102.4	102.1	102.1	102.1
1st 4¼s reg	101.28	101.28	101.28	101.28	101.28
4th 4¼s '38	102.31	102.31	102.14	102.28	102.29
4th 4¼s reg	102.26	02.26	102.25	102.26	102.26
US 3⅜s '43	101.16	101.16	101.16	101.16	101.16
US 4¼s '52	112.16	112.16	112.16	112.16	112.16

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	86⅜	86⅜
Adriatic El 7s '52	98	98
Akershus 5s '63	95¾	95½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	72⅞	72⅞
Antioquia 7s A '45	77	77
Antioquia 7s B '45	76½	76
Antioquia III	72¾	72¾
Antwerp 5s '58	99⅜	99½
Argentine 5½s '62	94½	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99⅛	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99⅜	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99⅜	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '661	99½	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99½	99½
Australia 4½s '57	81	80¾
Australia 5s '55	88¾	88¾
Australia 5s '57	88½	88¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105	104½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95½	95½
Berlin 6s '58	90¾	90¼
Berlin 6½s '50	95¾	95½
Berlin Elec ½26s '59	89¾	89¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	91½	91¼
Bogoto (City) 8s '45	96	96
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	67⅛	67⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	70	69
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '7	88½	88½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	89⅞	88¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	76½	76½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76¾	76¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100⅛	100
Bremen 7s '35	102⅝	102⅝
Brisbane 5s '58	81½	81¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	77¼	77¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61	88	88
Bulgaria 7½s '68	82	82
Celdas (Rep) 7½s '46	86	86
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101	101
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106	105¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	90¼	90¼
Chile (Bank) 6s 1962	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91⅛	91
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90¾	90¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	102
Chilean Loan 7s	95	94½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	93½	93½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	73¼	73⅛
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	86	86
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87½	87
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	97	97
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	93	93
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	111	110¾
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110	110
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93⅞	93⅞
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¼	101¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¾	105½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100⅝	100⅝
Dresden 7s '45	100	100
Duke Power 6s '66	105⅝	105½
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	105⅝	105⅝
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97¾	97¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100¼	100
French Nat SS 7s '49	103¾	103¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	119	119
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125	125
German 7s '49	106	105¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90⅜	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	82¾	82¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82¼	82¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	83½	92¾
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	95	95
Graz 8s '54	102	102
Harpen 6s '49 ww	89½	89½
Helsingfors 6½s	93	93
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100½	100½
Irisch Free State 5s '60	100¼	100¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	98	98
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94½	94½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97½	97½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	105¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92¾	92½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	85	85
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	97¼	97¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89¾	89¼
New South Wales 5s '58	84	83¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	90½	90½
Norway (King) 5s '63	101	100¾
Norway (King 5½s '65	102	101¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	105	104⅞
Norway (King) 6s '44	104⅜	104⅜
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	102
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	91¼	91
Oriental Dev Ttd 6s '53	98¼	98¼
Oslo G&E 5s '63	96½	96½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	94	94½
Prais-Lyons-Med 6s '52	104	104
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106	105¾
Paulista Ry 7s '42	100¾	100¾
Peru 6s '60	66	65
Peru 6s '61	67¾	65
Peru 7s '59	89	88¼
Poland 7s '47	84⅜	84⅜
Poland 8s '50	94	94
Prague (City) 7½s '52	104⅞	104⅞
Queensland (State) 6s '47	100	100
Queensland (State) 7s '41	105	104½
Roumania 7s	82	82
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	89½	89½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	90⅛	90
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	96	96
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	70⅞	69¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	65	65
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	76	75⅞
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	91¼	90⅞
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90⅞	90⅞
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	109¼	109¼
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	92½	92
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	71	70½
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	100	100
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	92⅝	92⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	91⅞	91½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	96½	96¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅞	107¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	86¼	85¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96¾	96¾
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	86	86
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	72	71¼
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105	105
Tokyo (City) 5½s ctfs issued	91¼	91¼
Trondhjem 5½s '57	98⅛	98¼
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100½	100½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105	104¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '61	88	86¾
Unterelbe 6s '53	85	85
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	95¾	95¾
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	95⅝	95½
Warsaw 7s '58	73⅞	73⅞
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	98	97⅝

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans—	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾
Four to six months	2¾@3¼	2¾@3¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	35⅝c	36c
Bar silver in London	16⅞d	16⅞d
Bar gold in London	85s	85s

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$40,000,000	$420,000,000
Balances	23,000,000	108,000,000
F R bank credit	22,208,461	89,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	4½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	2½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Minneapolis	4	Riga	7
Richmond	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Rome	5½
San Francisco	3½	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	3½
Amsterdam	3	Tokyo	5.48
Berlin	4	Madrid	6
Berne	4	Vienna	5½
Brussels	2½	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.86⅞a	$4.86⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.87⅛	4.87⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0393⅞	.0393⅜	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1397	.1397¼	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅞	.0523⅞	.0526
Germany—mark	.2388⅝	.2389	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1414¼	.1414	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅞	.0296⅞	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2681⅜	.2682	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0130	.0130	.193
Holland—florin	.4026¼	.4028	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1755	.1755	.1749
Norway—krone	.2681	.2681¼	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123½	.1123½	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0460	.0460	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.1093	.1085	.193
Sweden—krona	.2688¼	.2688¼	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1944¼	.1944	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177¾	.0177¾	.193
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol	.3287½	.3275	..
Shanghai—tael	.3925	.3867½	..
India—rupee	.3612	.3610	.3650
Japan—yen	.4943	.4943	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5637½	.5637½	.5678
	South America		
Argentina—peso	.3638	.3613	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0975	.0970	.1196
Chile—peso	.1220	.1220	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	.3350	.3300	.40
Uruguay—peso	.8300	.8300	1.0342
	North America		
Canada—dollar	1.00⅛	1.00 9-64	1.00

*Par unsettled.

YOUNGSTOWN DISTRICT GAINS

YOUNGSTOWN—Sharon Steel Hoop Co. will increase operations to 65 per cent from 60 per cent this week, with higher strip production accounting for the change. Encouraged by some pickup in demand for flat steels, Empire Steel Corporation's Falcon works will resume operations this week after several weeks' idleness. Thomas and Waddell works will remain idle.

NEW YORK—Youngstown district steel operations are to advance to 57 per cent of capacity this week, compared with 56½ per cent last week, Dow, Jones & Co. reports.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES

MONTREAL—Canada Steamship Lines directors said deferment of the dividend is due mainly to the fact that a substantial part of the company's revenue is derived from movement of grain from the head of the lakes and this traffic has been down even below last year, with no immediate prospects of improvement. Moreover, passenger traffic has fallen off to some extent. The statement further said payments would be resumed as soon as earnings warranted

UNITED VERDE GETS TAX CREDIT

WASHINGTON—United Verde Copper Co. of New York City was overassessed $608,285 in 1918, the Bureau of Internal Revenue finds. Of this, $595,734 was credited against future payments of taxes and $12,550 was refunded.

COTTON GINNINGS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cotton ginned prior to Aug. 16 from the growth of 1930 was announced today by the Census Bureau as having totaled 572,666 running bales, including 12,173 round bales, counted as half bales, and excluding linters.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW JERSEY ADHERES TO CURTAILMENT PLAN

NEW YORK—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has adhered closely to the program recommended for the refining branch last spring by the Federal Oil Conservation Board and reports in its official organ, the Lamp, that crude runs to stills decreased 5½ per cent in the first seven months from last year.

Crude oil and gasoline stocks decreased 17,287,778 barrels to 70,913,437 during the five-year period ended Jan. 1 this year, or about 19.6 per cent. A reduction of 5,477,671 barrels to 6,766,632 in gasoline stocks or 45.1 per cent occurred during that period, while crude oil stocks declined 16,790,203 barrels, or 27.3 per cent to 45,326,460.

The Lamp stresses the need of gradually replacing present emergency meaures of forced curtailment of production and refining activities with a permanent, rationalized program of balanced operations.

NEW HAVEN ROAD REPORTS SURPLUS LOWER FOR JULY

New Haven Railroad reports for July a surplus of $797,687 after charges, guarantees and preferred dividends, equivalent to 51 cents a share on the 1,571,179 shares of common stock. This compares with surplus after similar charges of $1,380,590 in July, 1929, equal to 87 cents a share of common.

For the seven months ended July 31, surplus after charges, guarantees and preferred dividends was $5,610,079 equal to $3.57 a share on the common. This compares with balance after similar charges in 1929 of $7,328,977, or $4.66 a share.

Earnings for July and seven months compare as follows:

	1930	1929
July gross	$9,698,275	$11,886,038
Net ry op inc	1,740,375	2,771,171
Net af fix chg	1,164,247	1,747,457
Sur af guar & pf div	797,687	1,380,590
7 mos' gross	70,546,751	79,272,063
Net ry op inc	13,643,056	16,942,096
Net af fix chg	8,132,453	9,881,787
Sur af guar & pf div	5,610,079	7,328,977

NORTH AMERICAN CO.'S FINANCIAL POSITION

The statement of North American Company and subsidiaries as of June 30 shows total assets of $807,498,339, compared with $863,671,243 June 30, 1929, and profit and loss surplus $108,575,741, compared with $84,627,862. Current assets were $60,425,472 and current liabilities, including accrued liabilities, $27,596,876, compared with $50,840,078 and $30,111,190.

The decrease in assets is due to the fact that on June 12, 1930, North American interests in California subsidiaries were sold to Pacific Gas & Electric Company in consideration for common stock of that company.

Assets and liabilities of the California subsidiaries, including their preferred stocks and funded debt obligations, accordingly are eliminated from consolidated balance sheet of June 30, 1930.

Such Pacific Gas & Electric Company common is included in investments (without adjustment to reflect the large excess of market value of such stock over the value at which the interests in the California subsidiaries were carried prior to transfer), and represents a substantial part of the increase in this item.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Aug.23	Last Aug.22
50 Allied Motor	10	10	10	..
250 As Tel Util	25	24½	25	24½
200 Ceco Mfg	9	8	9	8¾
50 Cent Pub Serv A	27½	27½	27½	27¾
900 Cent & S W Util	22½	22¼	22½	22¼
1200 Chicago Corp	11	10⅜	11	10⅞
450 Chi Corp pf	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜
100 Chicago Inves	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
80 Common Edison	285	285	285	284¾
400 Comm'l Chgo	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
1250 Cord Corp	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛
850 El House Ut	41¼	40¾	41¼	41
150 Gen Theat Eq	31¼	31¼	31¼	31⅜
100 Hormell & Co	29½	29½	29½	..
300 Inland Util	21¾	21½	21¾	21¾
800 Insull Ut Inv	58⅜	58⅛	58⅜	58¾
100 Kalamazoo Stv	50½	50½	50½	..
100 Libby, McNeil	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13½
250 Loudon Pack	45	45	45	..
50 Manh Dearborn	28¼	28¼	28¼	28⅞
2400 Mid Utilities	28⅜	28	28⅜	28¼
600 Mo-Kan Pipe	20⅞	20½	20⅞	20⅞
300 No Am Car	33	32⅜	33	33⅞
50 US Gypsum	43¼	43¼	43¼	43½
400 US Radio	23	22½	22½	22⅛
250 Util & Ind	13

BRITISH RULE IN PALESTINE UNDER FIRE

(Continued from Page 1)

that incitements contained in both Moslem and Jewish press were not properly suppressed, that the Palestine Government showed lack of insight on the eve of outbreaks, and that inadequate armed forces resulted from a false sense of security.

More fundamentally the Mandates Commission examines the ultimate causes of antagonisms and tensions in Palestine. The report claims the British Government failed to support Jewish ambitions for a national home in the Holy Land by failing to provide security for persons and property. The Palestine Government, faced with the unprecedented phenomenon of great Jewish influx of immigration, is remaining inactive, the report says.

Led to Antagonisms

Confronted by strongly organized Jewish population, Arabs began to fear for their economic and political future. These fears, it is said, led to violent antagonisms. Yet the Mandates Commission is of the opinion that the British Government has blunted antagonisms by concerning itself with the social and economic adaptation of the Arab population to new conditions due to Jewish immigration.

In Palestine more than elsewhere, the report states, economic conditions cause political antagonisms. The Arabs did not receive economic institutions nor were they admitted to share in improvements brought by the Jews. Left to its own devices the Moslem population spent its energy in revolt. The two sections of the population remained enemies because the British Government lacked constructive economic policy and left the work to private Jewish organizations.

In reply to this charge the British Colonial Office claims such work would have cost huge sums of money which the Exchequer could ill afford and besides the British policy was always aimed at making Palestine self-supporting.

No Question of Sincerity

That the British Government is sincere in its aim to establish a Jewish national home and self-governing institutions, the Mandates Commission does not deny. But it questions the methods employed in the past.

The full complexity and delicacy of the problem placed on the shoulders of the British Government is fully recognized and the commission expresses confidence in the future but, as far as the past is concerned, it is unable to avoid criticisms.

Most fundamentally the League of Nations accuses the British Government of uncertainty and hesitation, declaring "the capacity of government to establish peace and concord among those whom it governs is proportionate to its confidence in itself and its policy; and likelihood of its being obliged to resort to force in order to impose its will is proportionate to the uncertainty of its intentions."

The present report has been eagerly awaited for many weeks and was held up for a fortnight awaiting the British reply. It is recognized that a fuller statement from the British Government is required before final conclusion. Despite severe criticism both Britain and the Mandates Commission agree that a firmer hand in the future is vitally necessary.

New York Inquiry on Food Expands

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A fair price committee on which the public, producer, dealer and government authorities would be represented should be established to recommend the price at which milk is to be sold here, according to William B. Groat Jr., Assistant Attorney-General, who is back from an investigation of milk-producing conditions in up-state counties.

He said that Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General, is expected in New York some time this week to give attention to the food racketeering inquiry which will be broadened to include meats, along with milk, eggs and flour. He was prepared, he said, not only to make recommendations for prosecution of food profiteers by Thomas C. T. Crain, District Attorney, but that he probably would turn over to Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, evidence of violation of national laws prohibiting combination in restraint of trade. Albert B. Unger, assistant district attorney, said he had been in conference with Mr. Groat and was ready to prosecute whenever he was requested.

Aaron Sapiro, attorney for the Harlem and Bronx Milk Dealers Association, has given Mr. Groat information in which he represents the Dairymen's League as a milk octopus, gradually absorbing the trade of the city. The New York milk situation he asserts, is almost entirely controlled by the league.

BRITISH OFFICIALS VISITING HOUGHTON

NEW YORK (AP)—Sir Warren Fisher, Permanent Secretary of the British Treasury and head of the civil service of the British Isles, arrived on the liner Berengaria, Aug. 22, to be the guest for a month of Alanson B. Houghton, former American Ambassador to England, at his summer home at South Dartmouth, Mass.

Sir Warren was accompanied by Thomas Jones, who after 18 years is retiring shortly as Deputy Secretary of the British Cabinet. He also will be a guest of Mr. Houghton.

AIRSHIP AS NEWSBOY

TORONTO (AP)—A "baby dirigible" from Akron, O., flew low over a Toronto newspaper plant Aug. 23, picked up a bundle of newspapers from the rope and grapple, and carried them to the Canadian National Exhibition Grounds, where they were dropped for delivery.

NEW YORK, ONTARO & WESTERN

New York, Ontario & Western for the quarter ended June 30 reports net loss of $215,501 after taxes and charges, compared with net loss of $110,030 in the second quarter of 1929. Net loss for the first six months was $484,477 after taxes and charges, compared with net loss of $475,074 in the first half of 1929.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, AUG. 29

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier, conductor. 6:05.

Bamberger Little Symphony (WOR). Nat Broffman, baritone soloist. 8:01.

Slumber Music (WJZ, WRC, KOA). Ludwig Laurier has selected an all-French program. 11:15.

Pacific Nomads (NBC Pacific). Charles Hart, conductor. 10:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Light Opera Gems (CBS—T). Channon Collinge directing mixed quartet in Gilbert and Sullivan and other numbers. 4.

Welcome Lewis, contralto; Sam Herman, xylophonist; soloists, orchestra (WEAF Chain). 7:30.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; orchestra (Cities Service—WEAF—T). Selections from "The Count of Luxembourg" by Franz Lehar. 8.

Lady Bugs, piano duo; Louis Conrad, novelty vocalist; orchestra (Interwoven—WJZ—T). 9.

Josef Koestner's orchestra; male chorus (Armour—WJZ—T). Selections from Franz Lehar's "Merry Widow." 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; orchestra (Armstrong—WJZ—T). 10.

Wheaties Quartet; organist (Gold Medal—CBS—T). 10:30.

Modern Melodists (NBC—KGO, KSL, KOA). Mahlon Merrick, conductor. 9:15.

International Rebroadcast

British Broadcasting Company Concert (WEAF Chain). 5:20.

Rhythmic Music

Ted Fiorito's Hollywood Gardens Orchestra (CBS—T). 7:15.

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Orchestra (CBS—T). 7:45.

Harry Reser's Eskimos (Cliquot Club—WEAF Chain). 9.

Vincent Lopez' St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra (CBS—T). 11.

Will Osborne's Orchestra (CBS—T). 11:30.

Cotton Club Band (CBS—T). 12.

Service Band

U. S. Army Band Concert (CBS—T). 8:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Peter Arno's "Whoops Sisters" (CBS—T). 6:45.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago, 10:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Nit Wits" (CBS—T). Bradford Browne's burlesque period. 8.

"Adventures of Mary and Bob" (MacFadden—CBS). 9.

"Big Guns" (WEAF Chain). War—with words and music. 9:30.

"Under the Jolly Roger" (WJZ Chain). Pirate adventures. 10:30.

"The Dragon in the Sun" (NBC—KGO, KOA). Central American jungle mystery and adventure. 10.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). 7.

Pickard Family (WJZ Chain). "The Cacklin' Hen" opens program. 8:05.

Lucille Barrow Turner (Natural Bridge—WJZ Chain). Negro folk songs. 8:45.

Talks

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk and Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago, 10:45.

The American Golfer (WJZ Chain). Lesson and sport résumé by Grantland Rice. 7:15.

Heywood Broun's Radio Column (CBS—T). 11:15.

World Wanderings (NBC—KGO). Grace Sanderson Michie tells of South Africa. 8:15.

Recitals

Ramblers (WEAF—T). Male trio; pianist. 7:05.

Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist (WEAF—T). 7:15.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Le Trio Morgan (WJZ Chain). Violin, piano and harp. 8:30.

Columbia Male Chorus (CBS—T). 10.

Godfrey Ludlow, violinist (Elgin—WJZ—T). 11.

Esther Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 12:30 a. m.

Silvermine Guild

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORWALK, Conn.—An exhibition of prints and crafts at the Silvermine Guild marked the middle point of one of the Guild's most successful seasons.

John Taylor Arms of Greenfield Hill, has a group of 18 pictures. The most remarkable of these is one called "Lace in Stone," an intricate etching of a cathedral, bringing out the minute Gothic details.

Work of definite character is that placed by Bernhard Gutmann of Silvermine. His etchings of New York are among the outstanding exhibits of the present show.

Woodcuts by Lowell L. Balcom have attracted admiration. One in particular, "Ox Haul," is a picture of an old-time pulp sled loaded with timber and drawn by oxen. It is exquisitely done.

John Cassel, R. L. Lambdin, James Daugherty, Richard S. Daggy, William Rienecke, Frank H. Schwarz, Clifton Meek (known for his skill in wrought iron work) and Dorothea Warren O'Hara (who entered several beautiful specimens of the ceramic art) all have work in this Black and White exhibition.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Miss Virginia Moreno, Memphis, Tenn.
Lucy E. Weir, St. Louis, Mo.
B. L. Lathrop, Western Springs, Ill.
Mrs. Bess L. Julien, Dayton, O.
Mrs. Blanche M. Biggert, Racine, Wis.
H. H. Biggert, Racine, Wis.
Herman Pentzold, Chicago, Ill.
Russell W. Barlow, Pawtucket, R. I.
Pauline A. Krueger, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Marion Cook Moore, Rochester, N. Y.
W. T. Moore, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Addie B Cook, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Genevieve W. Cunningham, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Isabel Smithyes, York, England.
Mrs. Amy K. Eisendrath, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Margaret C. Redifer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Ada A. Redifer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Kenneth G. Redifer, Philadelphia, Pa.
George J. Engelhardt, Bridgeport, Conn.
Kathleen Engelhardt, Bridgeport, Conn.
Dorothy Engelhardt, Bridgeport, Conn.
Belle Mayer, Lynnbrook, L. I., N. Y.
Samuel M. Mayer, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.
Frank C. Walker, Chicago, Ill.
Kathryn Van Reusselaer Wilder, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. Leon L. Shippy, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mary C. Anderson, Great Falls, Mont.
John A. Gustus, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. M. R. Bogart, Chatham, Ont., Canada.
M. R. Bogart, Chatham, Ont., Canada
Miss Ruby Terry, Chatham, Ont., Canada
Mrs. F. B. Eberts, Chatham, Ont., Canada
W. S. Day, Chatham, Ont., Canada
Mrs. J. Stuart Fletcher, Detroit, Mich.
J. Stuart Fletcher, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Kate E. Richards, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Harvey Hutson, Cumberland, Md.

SUNDAY, AUG. 24

Beatrice S. Campbell, Ozone Park, N. Y.
Seibert M. Warrenfeltz, Ozone Park, N. Y.
Laura V. Crocker, Cincinnati, O.
Catherine Thompson, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Marie T. Stevens, Forest Hills, L. I., N.Y.
A. M. Stevens, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Grace D. Leckron, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mabel A. Wheat, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Lesie M. Reed, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Anna M. Merchant, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Ada Brown Pemberton, Columbus, O.
Flora I. Johnson, Indianapolis, Ind.
Laura A. Reins, Chicago, Ill.
Jane McDowell, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Jessie E. Flanders, Holyoke, Mass.
Frank L. Smith, Berea, O.
Martha J. Smith, Berea, O.
Mary Nash, Detroit, Mich.
Sol Klein, New York City
Mrs. Sadie Klein, New York City
Florence B. Key, Chicago, Ill.
Edith B. Brown, Portsmouth, N. H.
George B. Brown, Portsmouth, N. H.
Mrs. Laura Seehase, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Arthur T. Baker, Toledo, O.
Arthur T. Baker, Toledo, O.
Howard C. Baker, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Mae Harsh Baker, Toledo, O.
Edith M. Militzer, Toledo, O.
Anna B. Sotherland, Toledo, O.
Erna V. Nicolas, Toledo, O.
Helen M. Drew, Toledo, O.
Amie H. Paddock, Evanston, Ill.
Joseph W. Paddock, Evanston, Ill.
Anna M. Guelzow, Park Ridge, Ill.
Max E. Guelzow, Park Ridge, Ill.
Wm. Ruse, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Sarah Pearl Martin, La Fayette, Ind.
Mrs. Ione Hayward Cook, Shelbyville, Ill.
Mrs. May E. Bates, Kokomo, Ind.
Mrs. Lillian Stringfield, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Lesesne S. Selji, Detroit, Mich.
Frederick Selje, Detroit, Mich.
Richard Selje, Detroit, Mich.
Elizabeth M. Tyler, Waterloo, Ia.
Mrs. Emma Lundell, Minneapolis, Ind.
Harvey Lundell, Minneapolis, Minn.
Samuel M. Mayer, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.
Belle Mayer, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.
Philip C. Sowersky, Schenectady, N. Y.
Mrs. Philip C. Sowersky, Schenectady, N. Y.
Miss M. M. Vanderwerf, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. A. P. Long, Akron, O.
Olive W. McMillan, Akron, O.
Celia K. Loomis, Detroit, Mich.
J. W. Loomis, Detroit, Mich.
Len Acton, Dallas, Tex.
Emma Snedeker, Detroit, Mich.
Amos Snedeker, Detroit, Mich.
Charles T. Brown, Santa Maria, Calif.
Helen J. Kane, Toledo, O.
Luella Odell Bogart, Atlanta, Ga.
Miss Beatrice Meier, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. A. H. Meier, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Edna Gamrath, Detroit, Mich.
E. H. Gamrath, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Theresa Gamrath, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Marjorie Gamrath, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Nathalie H. Kyser, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert N. Kyser, Syracuse, N. Y.
Robert N. Kyser, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. C. M. Robson, Syracuse, N. Y.
C. M. Robson, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Maude Anderson Magley, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Emmette B. Magley, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Mrs. Edyth Magley Beatty, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Richard Seaton Beatty, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Mortley Hays, Newark, O.
Mrs. Catherine L. Densmore, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Daisy R. Loos, Toledo, O.
Miss Mary C. MacDonald, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Florence P. Girkins, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Adam H. Lintz, Lakewood, O.
Adam H. Lintz, Lakewood, O.
John Seymour Terry, New York City.
Mrs. Eva H. Blanchard, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Bessie Finley, Mineral City, O.
Mrs. Matilda Holshoy, Canton, O.
John A. Holshoy, Canton, O.
Mrs. Katherine W. Hurd, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Edith M. Venard, Chicago, Ill.
Clara A. Beckers, St. Louis, Mo.
Helen O. Perkinis, Toledo, O.
Pearl E. Dansman, Chicago, Ill.
Kenneth E. Foster, Chicago, Ill.
Etta Hill, Chicago, Ill.
William S. M. White, Denver, Colo.
Lois A. Scollay, Detroit, Mich.
J. Hellen Bingham, Detroit, Mich.
Helen Louise Shoffer, Washington, Pa.
Mrs. Ruth Knowles, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Elsie Hoag, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence A. Roscoe, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Nettie B. Dennison, Concord, N. H.
Miss Louise Raymond, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Evelyn L. Medlar, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Marie H. Jaburg, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Irma J. Sobbin, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Anna M. Bell, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Frieda E. Heider, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid paste or powder, approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c sample free. F C GALE CO Dept 102 15 Edinboro Street Boston, Mass.

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WOMEN, be financially independent. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; free dress to producers. JANALENE, Inc. Dept. 33K4, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOUSES TO LET

MY HOME, own waterfront, highly modern, furnished or unfurnished, 5 bedrooms, double garage, landscaped; in exclusive Laurelhurst. 3137 West Laurelhurst Drive, Seattle, Wash.

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Happiness Hill, Lincolnia, Va.

U. S. HIGHWAY No. 50 (near Washington, D. C. Welcomes tourists and dinner guests. Chicken dinner, lodging, and breakfast $3.00. Guides to Washington, D. C.

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Attractive Investment

25,500 Acres—Ranch Land

Located in Western Saskatchewan, Canada, with all oil and mineral rights.

Property traversed by Canadian Pacific Railway. Splendidly watered. Buildings estimated at $50,000. 60 miles of wire fencing completed. The potentials of this property are immense. For price and other particulars apply to

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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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Back Bay, 1 Block from Beacon St.

4 AND 5 ROOMS, mahogany and gumwood finish, elevator, tiled kitchen and bath, fireplace, Frigidaire, desirable tenants. 452 Audubon Road, Boston. Tel Com. 0078.

BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
Eight rooms and bath. General Electric refrigeration; low rent. Apply to Janitor, 1477 Beacon St., or CHAS. E CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St., Boston. HUB bard 1050.

BOSTON—Exclusive 2-room apartment; best location; Frigidaire and incinerators; references required. Apply OWNER, 210 to 214 Riverway. Phone Regent 3026-2979.

BOSTON—Attractively furnished four-room apartment near church. Commonwealth 2926.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Apartments 4 and 5 rooms, front porches, open fireplaces; American adults only. 19 Hamilton Rd. Aspinwall 2804.

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FOUR ideal rooms, unfurnished, all improvements, moderate rent, private house, central location. 498 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Decatur 9346.

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 FENWAY BOSTON
8 LARGE ROOMS, reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside. General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St HUBbard 1050.

PHILADELPHIA, 1707 Mt. Vernon Street—Three rooms and bath, first floor; southern exposure; everything first class.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Furnished apartment one or two bedrooms, living room, bath, kitchenette; East Side New York between 60th and 90th. Tel. Butterfield 3586, N. Y. C.

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HOME and TRAINING—Children 3 to 10, country home, supervised play, loving care; 30 miles from New York. PAULINE JENKINS, Seaford, Long Island, N. Y. Wantagh 1175.

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AN IDEAL TIME to be in the Blue Ridge Mountains; special rates for fall months. MISS GEORGIE GOODLOE, Locust Dale Inn, Afton, Va.

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MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8935.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED WOMAN for cooking and pastry work; small country tea room. Phone Boonton 1293. MRS. J. B. POTTER, Towaco, N. J.

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Centrally located practitioner's well-furnished office to let part time. Box F-26, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED—Practitioner's office either furnished or unfurnished, part time or full time in New York City. Box F-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

PRINTING

PRINTING
200 Business letterheads, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination, $7.00; 200 practitioner's cards and bills, $3.75; church and lecture work, announcements, programs, menus, booklets, reports; anything, reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 6147.

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BROOKLYN BUSINESS PROPERTY
FOR SALE OR RENT
Large store, 4000 sq. ft.; also basement same size; with rear factory, 4000 sq. ft.; light, airy; suitable light manufacturing or warehouse; freight elevator, reasonable. 1104-1106 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Flatbush 0787.

FOR SALE—Estate, 125 acres, Newcastle, Me., on state highway and Damariscotta River, modern house, garage, cottage, beautiful lawn, flower and vegetable gardens, orchard, unusual recreation activities available. D-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—A handsome village farm of 27 acres, with nice buildings; five minutes from state road, churches, post office, stores and high school. Address MRS. FRED TYLER, Goffstown, N. H.

FOR SALE—High-class, well-established boarding house for sale; best residential section of Stamford, Conn. Long lease. Write 71 Grove St., Stamford, Conn.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, New York City. Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1, also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON—Sunny rooms and apartments for business people; rooms in my apartment overlook the park in front of Christian Science church. R. C. EVEREST 8 Norway Street. Tel. Cop. 1732-W.

BOSTON, 106 Gainsboro St.—Furnished rooms, single or double, permanent or transients. MACKAY. Kenmore 5861.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 348 Adelphi St.—Comfortable square room, near bath, suitable for 1 or 2; also bathroom, bath floor, near transit; select neighborhood.

N. Y. C., 600 West 140th Street (Apt. 12)—Large, pleasant room, adjacent to bath; convenient to bus and subway; homelike surroundings, business man. Edgecombe 9207.

N. Y. C., 49 East 78th St.—Will rent to refined couple three rooms in private apartment, kitchen privileges. LARSON.

NEW YORK CITY (Central)—Large, light room; fireplace; also small one. Telephone Bryant 0423.

ROOMS
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Within 5 minutes of Harvard Square, large airy rooms with shower and bath; unfurnished $45 per month; furnished at small additional charge. Box G-59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comfortable home for tourist parties; rates reasonable; 3 blocks from White House. MRS. F. M. DAWSON. 1830 G Street, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished rooms for transients; near Capitol and Congressional Library; reasonable. 220 Indiana Ave. N. W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COMPETENT sales and advertising executive with ability to handle selling and marketing problems; thoroughly familiar with installment selling, seeks opening where opportunity exists for expanding business beyond present realization. Able to organize and train selling force. Now employed in responsible position. Box J-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

WATCHMAKER
DIAMOND SETTER
seeks situation with New York City firm or REPAIR WORK to be done at home. CHARLES WERRO, 547 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER-Stenographer — Experienced, part time; reasonable. Box H-30, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

A COUNTRY ESTATE near Asbury accommodating 50; rest, recreation; special September rates; booklet. SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J. Redbank 283.

MT. PLEASANT FARM
Goffstown, New Hampshire
Rest, beauty, finest table board. Tel. 98

TO LET—FURNISHED

FOR LEASE—In Waban, Mass., unusually attractive modern and furnished 8-room Colonial in select neighborhood. Four minutes to station. Fall and winter months. Adults. Phone for appointment. Center Newton 2979-M.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver

MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862

JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Guggenheimer's
SUMMER SALES
Now in Progress
Unusual Savings on Seasonable Merchandise

HUDSON-MORGAN ELECTRIC CO., *Inc.*
Anything and Everything Electrical: Fixtures, Contract Wiring, etc.
We call your special attention to RADIOS
521 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

DOYLE—*Florists*
Flowers according to Doyle
708 MAIN ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.
118 MAIN ST., DURHAM, N. C.

NEWPORT NEWS

Nachman's
Our Sale of
Winter Coats
Now in Progress at $58.00
After Sale Prices, $69.50 to $79.50
Furs and Fabrics are Accepted Paris Fashions

DISTINCTIVE
Ready to Wear
For Women, Misses and Juniors
THE BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE
3007-09 WASHINGTON AVE.

G. & G. COAL CO.
Highest Grade Coal
24th St. and Virginia Ave.
PHONE 998

Newport News Laundry Corporation
QUALITY *SERVICE*
830 25th Street Phones 672-673
C. F. GARNER, *Manager*

LENZ-WHEALTON CO.
Richfield Gasoline—Amalie Oils
U. S. Royal Cord Tires
1030 25TH STREET Phone 2107

Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"
Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
2600 WASHINGTON AVE.

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
DELAWARE
Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Equitable Trust Bldg. News Stand.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Rockelli News Stand, Union Station; Grace Dodge Shop, No. Capitol and E Sts., Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 15th St., N. W.; Marty's Store, 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veterans' Bureau, Arlington Bldg.; I. A. Birch, 1616 H St., N. W.; G. Askin's News Stand, 1794 Columbia Road, N. W.; Capitol News Co., 227 B St., N. W.; Union News Stand No 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Charles E. Phillips News Stand, National Press Bldg.; Wm. E. Sheary, National Press Bldg.
MARYLAND
Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station. Cumberland—Port Cumberland Hotel News Stand; Algonquin Hotel.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts. Newport News—Delmont News Stand, 2502 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.
Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Union News Co., Broad St. Station; L. P. Levy Co., Inc., 603 East Broad St.; Bus Terminal News Stand, 412 East Broad St.; News Stand at Main Street Station; Hotel Jefferson News Stand.
Roanoke—Mountain Trust Bldg. News Stand.
WEST VIRGINIA
Clarksburg—J. P. Garrow's News Stand, Waldo Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St.
Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel.
Huron—Sherman & Moe, 265 Dakota Ave.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand.
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—McLure Hotel Lobby.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

NORFOLK

You'll Find Quality and Value at
D. P. STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

Wm. J. Newton
FLORISTS
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24548
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

RICHMOND

High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROADST.
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Golflex Tailored Wear.

JACK HORNER'S CORNER
HANOVER and LOMBARDY
PHONE BOUL. 100

Aspics, cheese straws, rolls, sandwiches, mayonnaise, layer and individual cakes fresh daily.

Call Boulevard 4783
BROOKS TRANSFER
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING
F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
LAIRD-SCHOBER CO.
Shoes for Women

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

Peek Frean's
BISCUITS
R. L. CHRISTIAN & CO.
402 E. BROAD Phone Ran. 160

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

Ewarts Cafeteria
112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

W. H. JENKS
ELECTRIC WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
308 East Grace St. Mad. 1982

Hosiery Repairing
Southern Stelos Company, Inc.
410 EAST GRACE STREET

ROANOKE

AUGUST—A month of special sales events. Visit the store often this month. Thrifty Savings for everyone.
Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
Jefferson Street at Franklin Road
"The Best Place to Shop After All"

A HOME FOOD INSTITUTION
11 BIG FOOD STORES
MICK OR MACK
CASH TALKS
WHERE ALL LIKE TO TRADE

For best quality and service
"Fone Fleck for Fuel"
FLECK COAL CO. Inc.
ROANOKE, VA. Phones 1389-90

"For Better Milk"
Phone 4327
GAR

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, S. W. 5—Unfurnished service suites, well appointed house. Box M-42, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TAILORS

ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
Civil and Military Tailors
Good clothes are essential
Hand-made suits BUILT for you by first-class craftsman.
Dress suits a speciality
Prices 7½ to 10½ gns.
TRIAL SUIT AT OUR RISK.
108, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S. W. 1

TEACHERS

FRENCH LESSONS
Mademoiselle Vilbert
45 Russell Road
London, W. 14

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, BOOK-KEEPING—Full secretarial training, individual teaching; positions found. MRS. A. M. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, London. Park 7986.

TEACHERS' POST WANTED

DAILY POST required—Piano & French, two years' experience in co-educational boarding school. MISS HOOPER, 5 Chepstow Crescent, London, W.11.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

ALLSOP & CO.
Chartered Surveyors, Auctioneers and Estate Agents
Agents for West End and City, Residential and Business Premises, Flats, etc.
15 SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W. 1
(Regent 3722)

Maida Vale & St. John's Wood
Established 1884
MESSRS. SNELL & CO.
L. T. Snell, J.P., F.A.I.; S. P. Bird, F.A.I., F.A.S.I.; S. H. Crosse, F.S.I., F.A.I.; C. E. Rails.
Auctioneers, Surveyors Valuers and Estate Agents
47 MAIDA VALE, LONDON, W. 9
(At the corner of Clifton Road and nearly opposite St. John's Wood Road.)
Tel. Paddington 7330 (4 lines).

The House Bureau
(M. A. RYAN)
HOUSES and FLATS
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED
251 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3
(South Kensington End)
Telephone—Flaxman 2747
Station: South Kensington. Bus 14, 96

TYPEWRITING

TYPEWRITING — Mrs. Bartholomew, 113a Westbourne Grove
DUPLICATING — London Park 7986

UPHOLSTERERS

LONDON—Marshall & Brown, Upholstresses. Loose covers, curtains, all soft furnishings. 52 Ullswater Rd., S.W.13. Tel. 6230 Riverside.

ENGLAND

LONDON

CHINGFORD

F. E. Uglow
37 STATION ROAD—*High-Class Drapery.*
3 STATION BLDGS.—Everything ready to wear for ladies and children.
Agents for Jaeger
28 STATION ROAD—Fashion Shoes of the latest design for foot comfort.

For Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, Please call, phone, or send your orders to
W. J. MAY & SON
We carry Heinz Products.
49 Station Road, Chingford. Ph. Chingford 491
Goods carefully removed by Motor Van. Estimates Free.

CHINGFORD LAUNDRY
(W. Edmonds & Sons)
High-class work only.
Dyeing & Cleaning
Prompt Collections & Deliveries.
The Green, Chingford. Phone: Chingford 147

M. BOYDENS
36 Station Road, Chingford, E. 4 Phone 286
BAKERS OF QUALITY CAKES
Specialists in Bride and Birthday Cakes
THE FINEST INGREDIENTS are used in the manufacturing of all our goods.

For High-Class Grocery
Send to
RAWLINGS
4 STATION RD. Phone Chingford 198
Quick Deliveries by Motor Van
Chingford and District

FINCHLEY

"BLAKES"
Confectionery
FULLERS, TERRY'S, ROWNTREES
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS
FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES
Agent for "CARSONS" CHOCOLATES
15 The Market
Church End, Finchley, N. 3

HENDON

QUADRANT RESTAURANT
13 Finchley Lane, Hendon, N. W. 4
Luncheons and Teas
High-Class Confectionery
Agent for Fuller's, Harrod's & Mackie's Cakes
Special Gifts
Chocolates and Novelties

LEYTONSTONE

HOLIDAY WEAR AT BEARMANS
Drapers, Furnishers, Outfitters
HIGH ROAD LEYTONSTONE

G. J. HARDY
11 and 12 STATION PARADE
Noted for Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear Frocks and Blouses.
AGENT FOR JAEGER
TELEPHONE WANSTEAD 0873

LONDON

TO HELP YOU

If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue call Temple Bar 1364, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.

2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

HERBERT B. PIKE
COURT HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving
Steam Process—No Heater System
68 Gloucester Rd., S. W. 7 Tel.: (St. George's Court) Kens. 3640

THE ETHEL WALKER CAFE
NEXT DOOR TO GOOCH'S
Open on Wednesdays till 8 p. m.
61 Brompton Road, S. W. 3.
(First Floor)

LONDON (Continued)

Herbert Entwisle
TAILOR

BREECHES MAKER
LIVERIES
Telephone
Mayfair 3137
12 GEORGE STREET
HANOVER SQUARE
LONDON, ENGLAND

GWENETH
Limited
89 HIGH ROAD, WEMBLEY
Phone 0076
MILLINERY
JUMPER SUITS
HOSIERY COATS
FLOWERS

ORIGINAL *and* DISTINCTIVE HOME DECORATIONS with a joyous note of colour.
The ROWLEY GALLERY
140-2 Church St., Kensington, W. 8
(Notting Hill Gate stations)
Phone Park 8601-2 Telegrams: Pictures, London

CAROLAC Ltd.
Head Office and Works
Telephone Willesden 5933
Oxgate Lane, Cricklewood, London N. W. 2
Cellulose Your Car
Official Insurance Repairs
Work Durably and Artistically Executed
Motor Body Repairs. Panel Beating, Welding, Re-upholstering.

Day & Evening Gowns—Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
41 South Molton Street, W.1.
Telephone Mayfair 3904.

TOM HILL
(SLOANE SQUARE) LTD.
TRUNKS, SUIT CASES & TRAVELLING REQUISITES
Umbrellas Re-Covered
44 Sloane Sq. Sloane 8969. Estab. 1870

A. HENNING
61 George St, Portman Sq. Mayfair 6562
Antiques
Also Modern China & Glass Useful Presents

HELLER'S RESTAURANT
Patisserie & Confiserie
Luncheons ✦ Teas ✦ Suppers
17 A Bayswater Terrace, W. 2

ILLUMINATED ADVERTISING CO., Ltd. Signs
4 TAVISTOCK SQUARE
Window Reflector and outside Box Signs. Swing Tablets, Fascias, Electrical Installations, Engraved Bronze and Brass Plates, Art Metal Work, Neon Signs. Museum 5335.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER & MILLINER
makes up Ladies' Own Materials.
Moderate Charges
MLLE. COLLO
18 Earls Court Gardens, S. W. 5 (Opposite Earls Court Station) Frobisher 3380

CARPETS & RUGS
Every make for every purpose.
Let my experience help you!
W. H. MINES
96 Newgate Street, E. C. 1 Phone: City 7243
PERSIAN RUGS
10 to 5 daily, except Saturdays

UPHOLSTERY
Loose Covers *Curtains*
Pelmets *Furniture Repairs*
A. J. WHATLING
31 Grafton Rd., Kentish Town, N. W. 5
Phone Hampstead 2887

Alterations, Decorations & Sanitary Work
F. G. FOX
BUILDER & DECORATOR
Padd. 6384
27 Chilworth Street, Paddington, W. 2
Best Work. Personal Supervision
Fair Price

Portrait Studies at Home
by
EYLEEN BUCK
31 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5

Builder, Decorator and Contractor
F. WHITTLESEA
1 & 2 DACRE CHAMBERS
Strutton Ground, Victoria Street, S. W. 1.
Victoria 7826

BRYDA,
FLOWERS AND FRUITS, ARTISTIC FLORAL DESIGNS
Chandos Court, Corner Caxton Street
Westminster Telephone Victoria 9354

MONITOR SHOE CO.
For Comfort First
in Concealed Width and Inexpensive "K" Shoes
9 CHURCH ST., KENSINGTON, W. 8

LANGHOLM LAUNDRY
Point Pleasant, Putney Bridge Road, S. W. 18
PUTNEY 0549

HOPE'S LTD.
Furnishing Ironmongery, Cutlery, Woodware, Domestic Requisites. 204 Church Street, Kensington, W. 8. Phone 1704 Park.
AGENTS FOR DIXON'S SOAP

GATHERED SUNSHINE
Vegetarian Food Store and Café
Morning refreshments — Luncheons — Teas.
True Food Reform meals. Large assortment of vegetarian foods. Welch's Grape Juice. Pure Olive & Nut Oils, Nut Butter, &c.
137 CHURCH ST., KENSINGTON, W. 8
Phone: Park 5813

Visiting Tailor
Mr. Ellens. Thoroughly experienced Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor will be glad to call upon you.
Costumes Coats Suits
20 SHARSTED STREET, S. E. 17

LONDON (Continued)

J. BRILLIANT
Jeweller *Silversmith*
& Certificated Watchmaker
23 and 25 Queen's Road, W.
A great variety of Watches and Jewellery of Best Quality only.
Send your old Jewellery, Old Silver or any ornaments and you will receive cash by return.
All kinds of property bought.
Established over 35 years.

By Special Appointment
Phone Mayfair 4521—4550
Jean Stehr Ltd.
Coiffeurs Des Dames & Permanent Waving Specialists
45-46 Bond Street, W. 1

LAY & MORETON
Craftsmen in Hairdressing
Postiche urs d'Art
Shinglers
Permanent Wavers
Manicure
60 CONDUIT ST. LONDON W. 1
Regent 4782
A Permanent Wave or Shingle by LAY & MORETON
is the Acme of Craftsmanship

H. W. BOOTE & BRO.
H. WALTER
112 Church St., Kensington, W. 8
We are now showing new designs in Furnishing Fabrics suitable for Curtains.
Down-Quilts re-covered equal to new
Phone: Park 4961

T. W. Winter
Ladies Tailor & Furrier
Smart coats made from ladies own cloth. Perfect fit.
Furs Cleaned & Remade
57 Marloes Road, Kensington.

Permanent Waving
Great care taken to produce a beautiful wave
E. SMITH
112a Westbourne Grove
Appointments Park 0207

The Shoe Shop
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S SHOES AND HOSIERY
Arch Preserver Shoes
ALICE DEAN
73 Lower Sloane St., S. W. 1
(Sloane 2171)

Get

ANTIQUES & VALUATIONS of A. WOODHOUSE
56, CAREY ST. W.C.2
TEL. HOLBORN 2578

Have your furs renovated and remodelled at
PERRY'S
16 GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET
Regent St., W. 1
The firm with 40 years reputation for reliable work at moderate charges.

PRINTING
of distinction for Lectures & every business and private purpose. TELEPHONE: BRIXTON 4705 (2 lines).
KENT & MATTHEWS (1926 Ltd.
164 Wandsworth Rd., Vauxhall, S. W. 8

JEFFERY'S CHOCOLATES
Their freshness & Purity Appeal to All
SAMPLE 2LB. BOX OF DELICIOUS CHOCOLATES & SWEETS
JEFFERY'S WILL BE GLAD TO INSTRUCT YOU HOW TO MAKE CHOCS & SWEETS AS DELICIOUS AS THESE, ON RECEIPT OF ENQUIRY
JEFFERYS, 48 SOUTH ROAD WATERLOO, LANCS. England
5/-

Britannic Carbon Company
Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, Typewriting, Duplicating, Office Stationery, Printing, etc.
TRANSLATIONS
Phone City 2985
17 Gresham Street, London, E. C. 2

F. WARREN'S
WARRANTED
COALS
at Lowest Summer Prices
Phone: MUSEUM 0732

Maison Pompadour
A. STORE
Frocks, Jumper Suits, Hats, Furs, etc.
4 William St., Knightsbridge, S. W. 1.
(Opposite Woollands)
Phone Sloane 3810

THE AMERICAN BOOK SUPPLY COMPANY Ltd.
Any American Book not in stock can be obtained in about 3 weeks.
English Books Also Supplied.
86 Strand, W. C. 2 Phone Temple Bar 7128

The Guernsey Cake Shop
HOME-MADE CAKES & PASTRIES
Light Luncheons and Afternoon Teas
36 Palmer Street, Westminster, S. W. 1

BUILDING—DECORATING
Best Work—Moderate Prices
J. D. HOBSON Ltd.
7 Duke St., W. C. 2. Tel. Regent 1360

INSURANCE
For right service and good rates
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
25 LEADENHALL STREET
Phone Chingford 329

Ladies' Hairdressing
Experts in Permanent Waving, Shingling, etc.
Hapwards
68 Queen's Rd., Bayswater, W. 2
PARK 2615

DRESSMAKER & MILLINER
Individual frocks a speciality
RUTH
29 Bryanston Street W. Nr. Marble Arch
Tel. Mayfair 1425

LONDON (Continued)

The BOWMAL Bed Settee

Solid fumed Oak, iron frame, wire spring mattress 2 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 3 in., complete with woollen flock squab in Cretonne. 2 cretonne pillows. canvas platform and valance.
A thoroughly practical and comfortable Settee Bed, attractive in appearance and easily converted. Can be made in any wood.

BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

"MASCOT" FOOTJOY SHOES
from 28/
Charles H. Baber
140 REGENT ST. W. 1

T. H. CANTELL
MERCHANT TAILOR
117 Cheapside, E. C. 2
(Nearly opposite Bow Church)
Telephone National 8776
"Thought, Care & Real Tailoring"

CANTILEVER

"The Shoe with a Flexible Arch"
Comfort obtained by correct Shoe Fitting and Natural Foot Form.
Expert Shoe Fitters
COVENTRY SHOE CO.
Limited
23 Coventry St., Piccadilly Circus, W. 1

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
and Breeches Makers
23 BUCKLERSBURY
Three doors from the Mansion House
Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4
RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention
Phone: Central 8030

SL DRY CLEANING & DYEING SERVICE
28 DUKE STREET, PICCADILLY W. 1
2 THURLOE PLACE, S. W. 7
Tel. Kensington 1015
159 GLOUCESTER ROAD, S. W. 7
Tel. Kensington 1973
62 LOWER SLOANE STREET, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 8833
Head Office & Works: 8 Old Town, Clapham
Tel. Battersea 2561
"Holiday Wear Specialists—express orders without extra charge"

"A Bargain in Every Purchase" is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices.
General, Fancy and Furnishing Drapers
357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 & 369
Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9

HAIRDRESSERS
DAYMARD'S
80 & 82 Pimlico Road
Nr. Sloane Sq., S. W. 1 Sloane 1032
Agent for Fripp's Soaps, Yardley's, Potter & Moore's and all High Class Toilet Products.

ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Tel. Chiswick 1794
55 Packington Road South Acton, W. 3
Established 1868

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Rd., North Kensington, W. 10
Phone: Park 7211
Depots: 103 Portobello Rd., North Kens. 159 High St., Notting Hill Gate
DYERS & CLEANERS
M. E. REPTON, Manageress

Carlyle Laundry
UPPER CHEYNE ROW
Chelsea, S. W. 3 Phone Flaxman 1179
Established 70 Years

NORWOOD

JOHN PUGHE
DRAPER, MILLINER and BLOUSE SPECIALIST
505 Norwood Road, West Norwood
Tel. 2370 Streatham

H. Day & Sons Ltd.
House Furnishers, Furniture Removers, Warehousemen, Upholsterers & Cabinet Makers.
Norwood Rd., West Norwood, and at Norbury & Beckenham. Phones: Streatham 7620-1-2, Pollards 2364, Beckenham 1078.

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
SPENCER'S
F. T. D. A. FLORISTS
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: SIR CHARLES STURT.

Where: India, Australia and England.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An English explorer who, just over 100 years ago, discovered the great Murray River in Australia. Born in India, young Sturt entered the army, and in 1827, having then attained the rank of captain, went out to Australia at the head of an expedition which pressed into the interior of the island. There followed a series of somewhat sensational discoveries. First among them came the discoveries of three rivers, by name Macquarie, Castlereagh and Darling; then, in June of 1830, in the course of a later expedition, was discovered the giant Murray, which is exceeded in length of waterway only by the Nile and the Amazon.

The account of the Sturt expedition, which has been often recounted in this centenary year, reads like a chapter from a novel of adventure. For the leader and his bold crew, rowing in a little whaleboat, traced the river from its source to its mouth. Their start was made on the Murrumbidgee River, in New South Wales, in January and, in about a month's time, Lake Alexandrina on the southern shores of South Australia had been reached. That lake and the adjoining Lake Albert were crossed, and thus was reached the mouth of the Murray River where it enters the Southern Ocean. The whole expedition consumed 84 days, the crew of eight men rowing diligently and tirelessly from sunrise to sunset. And the cost of this journey, covering some 1700 miles, Captain Sturt naïvely set down as "£266, less 7½d."

The Murray River system is navigable for 3212 miles, and there exists today an elaborate system of locks. During the recent centenary celebration two new locks were opened, of which No. 10 has been named in honor of Charles Sturt. An interesting event, too, has been a memorial expedition which was organized by the Royal Geographical Society to follow the exact course of the Sturt expedition and unveil a series of honorary cairns. In order to neglect no possible honor, the Postmaster-General authorized the issue of a special Sturt centenary stamp. It is generally recognized that, not only was that feat of Sturt's one of signal daring and perseverance in the face of obstacles, but that his resulting discovery of the Murray River added greatly to the development of New South Wales and Victoria. Sturt was later made registrar-general and colonial secretary of South Australia and, after his return to England, was knighted at the hands of the King.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: One of the experts says farmers can improve their condition by following the methods of their more sucessful fellow agriculturists. Quite so. And, as a suggestion, Farmer Marion Talley is gathering in quite a bit of side money by making phonograph records.

Life: "A man's dress must show he is successful," says a tailor. It is no uncommon sight to see a successful man trying to make the stiff-bosomed shirt he is wearing stop boasting.

Passing Show: A Yorkshireman recently whistled for three hours without stopping. I should advise him to give his dog away and get another one.

Judge: The newspapers say Richard Byrd is the only man besides Robert E. Peary to jump from commander to rear-admiral. But Byrd didn't jump, he pole-vaulted.

In Lighter Vein

In Hot Water

The moment I plop in the bathtub,
And the water is feeling just right,
There's a rap at the door and a half-suppressed roar,
"Are you going to camp there all night?"

The moment I stretch in the bathtub,
When I'm left in the house all alone,
As clear as a knell comes the sound of the bell,
And I drip all the way to the phone.
—*Chicago Daily News.*

The Same Thing

Mother (to son off for camp): "Did you mark your shirts with your name?"

Willie: "I put my name on one of them."

"Only one?"

"Well, I wrote 'ditto' on the others."

Everybody's Weekly

Impatient Gentleman: "Can't I help you find the number you want?"

Lady: "Oh, I don't want a number. I am looking for a pretty name for my new baby."

Differ In Color

Gentleman: "I see you've got Shelley and Keats. D'you like to read them?"

Daughter of the House: "Oh, yes!"

Gentleman: "D'you know what is the essential difference between them?"

Daughter of the House: "Yes; Shelley is bound in red and Keats in blue." —*Moustique* (Charleroi).

Tomorrow

Scene in New York's proposed 105-story office building:

Elevator Starter: "Here's an elevator for you, sir."

Tenant: "Never mind. I'm waiting for the dining car."

His Reward

"I believe," said the cheery philosopher, "that for every single thing you give away, twofold comes back to you."

"That's my experience," agreed Whifflebaum. "Last March I gave away my daughter, and she and her husband came back in July."—*Pathfinder.*

Lost and Found

A man driving his car remarked to his wife, "One of my cylinders is missing."

"Well," she replied, "the car has been in the garage all day, with the door locked."

"Cheer Up," Says the Popcorn Man. "The Joys of Life Aren't Always the Big Things and the Expensive Things—Lots of Times They Add to Our Cares. Let's See Who Can Get the Most Fun Out of a Nickel Today!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Organization

(Children's Newspaper)

London.

WE HAVE all played the old string game of cat's cradle, and wondered, no doubt, where the game got its name. A real cat's cradle is not at all like the one we use in our play. Here is a story of a cat's cradle more unusual still.

Three cats, famous for their good looks as well as for their prowess as hunters of rats and mice, roam a London public park, free and wild in the sense that they find homes for themselves, although counting for their daily supply of milk and food on the keepers and gardeners, who are their friends.

Just recently all three cats have had kittens. One cat made her nursery in a large basket in a stable. Another laid her three kittens to rest in a shrub-guarded lean-to. The third placed her five little ones snug and safe in a potting-shed near by. So there were three nurseries in full work at the same time, all within a radius of 50 yards or so.

Each mother went out to hunt independently of her two friends, and each returned from time to time to nurse and cuddle her babies. After a day or two the three busy mothers seemed to have put their heads together and to have agreed upon a plan.

For first the mother which had her kittens in the lean-to carried her three little hopefuls to the stable, one kitten at a time, and placed them in the basket which already held four kittens belonging to mother number one.

Mother number three, with the five kittens in the potting-shed, then surveyed the situation, apparently approved the plan for communal nursing so far as it had gone, and decided to extend it. She made five journeys from the potting-shed to the stable. At each outward going she carried a kitten in her mouth.

These were placed where the others already rested, so there were now 12 hopeful kittens and three mothers in one and the same basket. There the mothers share the happy labor of rearing their little ones, and in so sharing secure for themselves a greater measure of liberty than they would otherwise have.

One seems always on duty in turn while two are out hunting. When the labors of the chase are ended all three mother cats settle down together in perfect comfort and good will, so that the stable basket then holds 15 members of this happy family, mothers and children all doing well.

A Quotation for Today

YOU can never be ruined by others, if your riches consist of righteous works.—DITMAN LARSEN.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

"Yes sir", I said to myself today, "this open car certainly is a lot better than the kind we have!"
And I hopped around and saw everything that was going on in all directions—
And I didn't mind waiting while the Boss and Uncle George did their shopping the least bit—
Until it suddenly began to rain to beat the band—
After which I decided that maybe an open car wasn't so good after all!

A Word a Day

Pale

We frequently encounter this word in the phrase, "beyond, or outside, the pale," and the sense conveyed is, "beyond the boundary or limits." Many of us recall the palings—sometimes called "pales"—used in making picket fences, and from this use the word gradually came to designate an inclosure.

The word when used in the above sense is derived from the Latin *palus*, "a stake." When used as an adjective signifying "pallid, wan, wanting in color," the derivation is from the Latin *pallidus*, "pale."

Pale is one syllable and is pronounced with long *a*, as in *late*.

"Her actions never went beyond the pale of modesty."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Odds and Ends

"Plus Fours"

The roomy golf knickers known as "plus fours" received their name through the tailor's custom of adding four inches to the usual measurements to insure extra freedom when participating in sports.

Sunday School Note

The Sunday school movement is celebrating its 150th aniversary of activity, this summer, having been founded by Robert Raikes in 1780, in Gloucester, Eng.

The Musician's Dream

It is estimated that it would take one phonograph 1000 years, playing 20 hours a day, to play all the records made by one well-known factory in the past 20 years.

Hull, Eng.

The city of Hull now ranks third in Great Britain's ports, merchandise totaling more than $500,000,000 being handled annually there.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Can "Pressocracy" Rule?

THERE are few more interesting phenomena to watch in Great Britain today than the attempts of the newspaper lords of Fleet Street to exert what is nothing less than a dictatorial influence upon British politics. Wickham Steed has aptly called it "Pressocracy," a term he defines as "government by press magnates for press magnates."

The issue is sharply drawn. Lord Rothermere, who controls the Daily Mail, Daily Mirror, Evening News, Sunday Dispatch and the Sunday Pictorial in London, as well as a whole string of provincial newspapers, and Lord Beaverbrook, who owns the Daily Express, Evening Standard and the Sunday Express, have in recent months been devoting the entire power of their vast machinery of publicity to the advocacy of empire free trade and its concomitant — protection against foreign imports.

At first the Conservative Party and the Beaverbrook-Rothermere press found themselves natural allies. But the press lords, advancing beyond advocacy of the merits of empire free trade, were soon demanding that the Conservative Party should go to the polls on a platform practically guaranteeing immediate application of such a policy throughout the Empire. Free trade within the British Commonwealth of Nations can no more be guaranteed by a British Government than the State of Florida can guarantee the people of Massachusetts freedom from their income tax.

The Dominions are sovereign political units. Free trade within the British Empire, comparable in any way to that within the states of the American Union, can never be pronounced into existence by the fiat of any British party, and Mr. Baldwin recognizes this fact. The Beaverbrook-Rothermere press and the leader of the Conservative Party therefore parted ways, and the breach was widened when in a public letter to a member of Parliament Lord Rothermere proclaimed that no leader of the Conservative Party need ever expect his support "unless I know exactly what his policy is going to be, unless I have complete guarantees that such policy will be carried out if his party achieves office, and unless I am acquainted with the names of at least eight or ten of his prominent colleagues in the next Ministry." Mr. Baldwin remarked:

> A more preposterous and insolent demand was never made on the leader of any political party. I repudiate it with contempt, and I will fight that attempt at domination to the end.

Who should come now pouring oil—at least a certain brand of oil—upon these troubled waters but William Randolph Hearst? As the proprietor of American newspapers serving the greatest mass of readers within a single chain, he was invited by that enterprising weekly, Time & Tide, to express his views upon this combustible British issue. In the course of his article he dropped these penetrating observations:

> I do not think there is any such thing as press domination. I do not think there is any such thing possible as press domination.
>
> Violent and prejudiced editorials do not accomplish anything.

Is not Mr. Hearst right? Was not the London Naval Treaty, which the Hearst press sought to destroy before it was begun and to defeat after it was negotiated, ratified in the United States by the not unimpressive senatorial vote of 59 to 8? This recent evidence tends to support Mr. Hearst's contention that press domination is not possible. And probably "violent and prejudiced editorials" will have no more influence in directing public affairs in Great Britain than they have in America.

"More Drinking Than Ever?" Where?

SPECIOUS as the assertion obviously is, the slogan of the wets, "There is more drinking than ever, and people who never drank before in their lives are drinking today," has acquired a degree of momentum which challenges the attention of every thoughtful analyst of the question.

Few persons will deny that there is a considerable amount of drinking in the United States at present, although the fact that it is to a great extent concealed indicates in itself that the enforcement program is being carried on at least with some effectiveness. But from the more casual surveys made by individuals and travelers, the statement that "there is more drinking than ever" becomes absurd on the face of it.

The Monitor recently received a report from a traveler who had made a transcontinental round trip by rail, with various motor detours, traversing some twenty states in all, and covering approximately 8000 miles, during which time he came in personal contact with only one case of drinking. Outside of this instance, and the evidence of a trek from San Diego to the oasis in Mexico—due obviously to the difficulty of obtaining liquor in the United States (despite the fact that "more people are drinking than ever")—there was nothing to indicate that the United States is not a relatively dry nation.

Whereas, at one time, many travelers in the West had their bottles of liquor in their bags to proffer to their fellow passengers, nothing of this sort was observed; whereas corner locations in prominent hotels were, at one time, devoted to a bar, the space has been converted to busy soda fountains or drug stores; whereas entire districts of a city were made disreputable by the presence of innumerable saloons, these sections have become business or residential quarters of apparently increasing realty value.

Although certain newspapers persistently assert that there is more drinking than ever, the casual investigator arises to ask for some slight proof as to where this is carried on, and by whom.

After Thirty-Three Years

THE heroism of August Andree and his two companions is brought peculiarly into the foreground by the discovery, so shortly after the brilliant conclusion of the airplane expedition of Commander Byrd to the antarctic region, of the evidences of the tragic end of Andree's balloon expedition to the north pole. The world will probably never know the debt it owes to its pioneers. Many of them have made what others characterized as foolhardy attempts in various directions, but their apparently unsuccessful endeavors have served in countless instances as the rungs of the ladders upon which others have climbed.

A full generation has passed since Andree with two companions "set sail" in their balloon from Danes Island, Spitzbergen. And it is doubtful if even they would have dared to envisage the progress to be made during the forthcoming thirty-three years in the way of conquering the outlying sections of the world. When one comprehends the tremendous hazards of the frozen north and south lands, one can say today that their adventure was doomed to failure from the start. But if every pioneer could know in advance the struggles he would be called upon to make, progress would likely receive a serious setback, for many might be discouraged from making their attempts, and the world would be the poorer.

The story of the Andree venture brings into striking relief the comprehensiveness of the plans of the Byrd expedition. Both of them force, too, a recognition of the tremendous strides that still must be taken before the regions of the poles can be captured for civilization. That they will in time be brought under the dominion of mankind there is strong probability. For the present one of the lessons that must be learned revolves around the magnitude of the task. Toward the teaching of this lesson the brave endeavors of every pioneer have had their share. All honor to those heroes who have sacrificed so much in seemingly fruitless attempts to conquer the globe.

To Make Junked Cars Stay Junked

THE first unsafe automobile has been officially destroyed by fire. Bought for $1, less than it would bring as junk, it participated in a fatal accident. After the mishap, it was inspected by New Jersey authorities, found to have no brakes, and condemned; its owner was paid $1, and the car was finally consigned to destruction by fire.

The application of the torch to an automobile which has outlived its usefulness represents a new departure in handling an acute problem, one that has vexed motorists, motorcar dealers and manufacturers, and, most of all, perhaps, municipal and state authorities.

Sending the machine to the junk yard has not always been successful. First, there is difficulty in getting it there, and no assurance that it would stay there. Besides, junk yards are unsightly, and states and municipalities have had to enact statutes and ordinances restricting their establishment.

So, junk yards for cars are becoming fewer now, with more rigorous official supervision and with the automobile industry itself going into the business. Manufacturers are spending millions to buy junk cars and to supervise their actual junking. But with the number of junked cars already in the millions and growing yearly, the plan will have to attain much larger proportions.

More states are going into the business of outlawing unfit cars through more rigorous mechanical inspection and by revoking the registration of those which are clearly unsafe.

If state laws drive these cars from the roads, and other laws declare that they must not be deserted on state rights-of-way or on the property of another, many feel that the states should provide some method of disposal. It is at this point that the destruction by fire appeals to many as a solution of the problem. One proposal is for state pounds where such cars may be assembled and destroyed in huge incinerators.

Burning assures that the old car will never again invade the highway. The body, upholstery, wheels, tires, and other parts are destroyed beyond replacement except at a prohibitive cost. The temper of metal parts is destroyed. The metal is usable only if remelted, retempered and recast, as is being done by the largest manufacturer, who has inaugurated an elaborate junking program.

Those interested in safety agree that when a car is fit only to be junked, burning has undeniable advantages.

Ecuador's Constitutional Centenary

ECUADOR, diminutive South American State stretching along the equator between Colombia and Peru, is this month celebrating the first centenary of its establishment as a constitutional republic. Freed from the rule of Spain in 1822 by Gen. Antonio José de Sucre, a "liberador" second only to the great Simon Bolivar, Ecuador remained for eight years a province of Colombia. Then it seceded and began its long and difficult struggle to achieve permanent economic and political stability—a struggle which only now seems likely to be crowned with lasting success.

The constitution drawn up by the first constitutional convention in August, 1830, of which the present celebration marks the one hundredth anniversary, was but the first of twelve others that have succeeded it. A new constitution every eight years, on the average—such a state of affairs is indicative of the magnitude of the difficulties Ecuador has had to overcome in its upward political pathway. And at the root of practically all its troubles lies the almost incomprehensible fact that nearly half of its total population of approximately 3,000,000 are Indians, an almost equally large percentage are mestizos, or mixed Spanish and Indian, while only a very small proportion, variously estimated at between 2 and 13 per cent, are of purely white extraction.

But "the first hundred years are the hardest," and today the outlook for the courageous little equatorial republic is bright. Since 1926, when the present President, Dr. Isidro Ayora, assumed control, Ecuador has progressed remarkably toward stability.

Economically in particular its gain has been marked, following a complete reorganization of the country's finances by Prof. E. E. Kemmerer, of Princeton University. Politically, too, Ecuador has advanced. Its latest constitution, adopted only this year, contains many enlightened provisions such as universal suffrage and equal civil rights for women, and it also institutes an interesting legislative experiment in the novel formation of its Senate, half of whose members are elected by the provincial councils, and the other half chosen by the various professional and industrial groups, such as teachers, the press, workingmen, farmers and scientists. It is an innovation whose outcome will be watched with interest by all democratic governments.

Who Are the Rulers of America?

CASUAL headline readers may sense something of the ominous in the statement made by James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, to the effect that fifty-nine men, nearly all of them business leaders, "rule" the United States. A moment of consideration may, however, mark the word "rule" as merely an unfortunate verbal choice.

But even less fortunate is the impression likely to be conveyed by Mr. Gerard's statement, as treated in some newspaper columns, that by means of wealth and industrial position these men constitute a "power behind the throne." The importance of economic influence on policies of government must, of course, be recognized. But to place wealth practically in a class by itself in this respect is to fail to give due credit to other influences, the presence and power of which have been proven time and time again throughout history.

That the very men chosen for Mr. Gerard's oligarchy have respect for these other influences, particularly public opinion, is demonstrated by the care they take to keep their actions in line with them or, on the other hand, by the huge sums of money they spend attempting to convince public opinion of the worthiness of their own undertakings. There may be some professing to believe that might can make right, but few are bold enough to proceed openly in their programs without a certain amount of moral sanction on the part of the public.

It is encouraging to note that among Mr. Gerard's "fifty-nine" are numbered many men—why are there no women on this list?—who are highly regarded by Americans of all stations for their services to democracy and for humane philosophies which they have not only preached but made notable efforts to put into practice. It is to be regretted that the list had to ignore many other benefactors who are likewise wielders of great influence—teachers, preachers, writers, inventors, statesmen—rulers of thought and opinion. Who can say that these have only a secondary influence on a nation's destiny? Who can say what influence unknown "rulers" of this type have exercised upon industrial leaders themselves?

If the United States has ever been ruled it has been by forces which have been felt from the highest to the lowest strata of society. It is the problem of some men to cope with these forces more directly than others, perhaps, but all have a part in guiding them, whether in the holding of political office or in casting the ballot—whether in guiding an entire industry or acting on a trade union committee. Most business executives realize that they are not masters but cogs in the machine of modern civilization. They are "rulers" only in the degree that they serve. And most of them recognize that the machine is overwhelmingly greater than any one or group, even of fifty-nine. Incidentally why make it fifty-nine, when sixty would have permitted the inclusion of the President of the United States?

The effect of Mr. Gerard's statement upon those who feel they are suffering from economic injustice can be most unfortunate. For those groping in economic darkness, the assurance that industrial forces have not ousted moral forces from the American scene is much needed at the moment.

Editorial Notes

The many places one may visit in this age of swift travel is amazing. For instance, all of the following places may be seen in the course of a single day: Various streets and sections of New York, a jungle-surrounded lake of Central America, a Dutch canal and windmills, Chinese scenes, the main street of Nome, Alaska, an Italian village, a street in Paris, streets and sections of London, Scottish cottages, Russian villages, Spanish patios, Mexican plazas, East Indian streets and bazaars, Morocco, a little of British South Africa, an African kraal, a log cabin in the Canadian Rockies, sections of Quebec, and many other places of interest. Yes, all may be seen in the motion picture studios in Hollywood in the course of just a few hours.

One of the tests recently given to a class in fruit products by which to judge their jelly was that it should be so clear, after it was well "set" in the glasses, that ordinary newspaper print might be read through it. But much good jelly, through which it will be impossible to read even the most glaring headlines, will this fall be spread judiciously on slices of bread, and less judiciously on beaming juvenile countenances.

Can it be that the 128-pound watermelon, believed to be the largest ever grown, which is on its way to President Hoover, is just what he wished for when he was a boy?

In this season of "detours" one half the motoring public can safely conjecture what the other half is doing.

The China egg has been hatched at last. But the hen can scarcely be proud of its brood.

The Rural Exodus

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PIERRE VERNON not for the first time was bewailing what he called the exode rural. "The young men, the young women, are," he said, "victims of the mirage of the towns where relatively high wages are paid, and where there are lights and animation. The complaint is certainly not new. It was in my boyhood that René Bazin wrote his wonderful story of the desertion of the soil—'La Terre qui Meurt.'

"Yes, the exodus is real. The lure of the towns is real. Agriculture is declining. The villages are being depopulated. Within little more than a generation the agricultural workers have fallen from over 75 per cent to under 50 per cent. The movement will doubtless continue. This is an industrial age.

"Conditions are vastly more comfortable in the villages than they used to be. As I remember them there was no electricity in the village. There were no motortractors. Radio had not been heard of, whereas today half the villagers have wireless sets of their own. The town was incredibly remote; to go there was a great event. There was nothing but hard work from morning to night. But everybody was working with a purpose. Nobody asked anything better than to be allowed to fulfill that purpose."

"Which was?" I asked.

Monsieur Vernon settled himself deeper in his armchair and he replied: "The best purpose in the world. The purpose of assuring the future of the race—of carrying on the family tradition. The young men were proud of their contribution to the toil of the centuries. They, like their fathers before them, would jealously guard the heritage, and add something to their patrimony."

"That, surely, was making a fetish of the family, an idol of the house," I remarked. "This love of the soil, which may be in some circumstances admirable, was often expressed in meanness, greediness, brutishness. I, too, love the soil, because it brings me happiness; if it asked me to surrender my happiness, I should prefer to surrender the land."

"Precisely," answered Monsieur Vernon. "But it did bring happiness to the peasant. It was a happiness that came out of tasks well done, out of a consciousness of being in a long line of succession. The town dweller is often a lonely man. In the midst of the multitude he is isolated. He has no contacts except of the most superficial kind. He does not regard himself as a link in a chain. Of his ancestors he has no consciousness, and of his posterity no care. Whereas the true countryman, however humble his station, looks back into the dim distance of the beginning of time, and looks forward into the unending future."

"You are poeticizing his lot."

"Let us admit that I am poeticizing; let us admit that the countryman has no consciousness of the past and of the future. Nevertheless, I assure you the feeling is there. The peasant was fundamentally happy, because he was in the full stream of nature, and was not wretchedly trying to climb out of the stream onto the barren banks we call civilization. Just because he, too, is now trying to climb out, he is less happy."

I protested against Pierre Vernon's description of civilization, but he continued:

"The patriarchal sentiment is undoubtedly vanishing. In the old days the father was respected. He was the supreme person in his small community. His knowledge was considered more profound because it had come of longer experience; his authority was considered indisputable—he was taking his turn in the management of a little kingdom which he held in trust for those who should come after him. But now the young men see that there is knowledge beyond the knowledge of their fathers, and authority far beyond the authority of their community.

"I would greatly extend the facilities of real education; but to attempt to fashion town dweller and countryman in the same mold is pure folly. There should be no system of education. Education is the most personal of things—or, rather, ought to be; and each young person should be educated with a view to enjoying a larger life and becoming more efficient in the calling for which he is destined. It should not unfit boys and girls for their natural calling, or give a false sense of superiority.

"For the young man in France there is another stumblingblock; the time spent in barracks. The promiscuity of the regiment scatters his attention, gives him a hundred temptations and regrets, sets him shooting off at many tangents. Obligatory universal military service, while weakening the family ties, acquaints the young man with the attractions of the town. He is dazzled and compares the variety of the town with the apparent monotony of the country. Hundreds of thousands of young Frenchmen who would have been marvelously adapted to follow the tradition of the family, who would have been happy in following that tradition, are spoiled. They are ruined as peasants, only to become indifferent and discontented artisans.

"Nor do I believe overmuch in the amelioration of rural conditions. I am not sure that the amelioration of rural conditions is good either for the French peasant or for France. Do not misunderstand me—I am glad of anything which tends to make conditions more agreeable; but, unfortunately, by amelioration is usually meant the introduction of the more foolish diversions and commodities of the town. It is all very well to bring the town into the country, but we are sending the country to the town.

"I suppose you have seen the instructions which have been sent to the village schoolmasters and schoolmistresses. They are asked to repeat on every possible occasion: 'Stay in your fields, oh, little peasant.' But the schoolmaster and the schoolmistress rush to the towns on all their free days, and do everything they can to obtain a post in the towns. They must show the example if their predication is to be useful; they must show that they are pleased to stay in their rural post; they must cultivate their garden, so that it becomes a model garden; they should even study and teach modern methods to the professional farmers. In every region of France there should be agricultural and horticultural schools."

So spoke Pierre Vernon on the rural exodus; and, if I could not agree with all he said, there was much in his speech which I thought sound.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

THE tolerance which the London General Omnibus Company has for some months shown for the foibles of its feminine clientele has lately suffered a severe rebuff. Not that the small mirror, which was so thoughtfully placed above the interior platform of the new spacious London buses, was not appreciated by the women bus passengers. On the contrary, it proved too irresistible a magnet to beauty in haste. Even in the rush hours women apparently could not resist the temptation to improve their appearance by a hurried consultation with the contents of their bags. When the occasion was less pressing, the bus mirror had a little queue of its own, which created a very embarrassing problem for the conductor, whose duties were said to have been made thereby unduly complicated. To offset any further trouble, it was judged convenient to remove the mirror from the platform to the far end of the bus, where it is hoped that beauty and duty will not clash so dangerously.

Mirror's Place in Bus Moved

R. D. Blackmore's famous novel, "Lorna Doone," has been brought to thought by the performance of the Pageant of Lorna Doone at Selworthy Green, near Minehead in Somerset. The outlaw Doones used to live in the lonely Exmoor coomb, now known as the Doone Valley. The pageant followed the story of the novel which Blackmore wove round pretty Lorna and "Girt Jan Ridd." Jan was seen as a little boy arriving at Blundell's School at Tiverton, then leaving school, and later meeting Lorna by the Badgeworthy water slide. Tom Faggus, the Exmoor highwayman; Sir Ensor Doone and Carver Doone each had their parts to play. Altogether some seventy players took part, all of whom, being recruited from local talent, have grown up from childhood knowing all the Doone stories and legends.

The Pageant of Lorna Doone

The battle for the open shirt has extended to London schools, and headmasters recently found themselves assailed by inquisitive reporters, eager to find out their ruling as to the propriety of wearing no collar and tie. So far the majority of headmasters expressed no desire to ban open shirts in summer, although their approval of shorts for the elder boys was rather lukewarm. But the problem seems chiefly to concern not so much the collar as the tie, which is, of course, of the striped school variety, each school preferring its own particular choice of colors. Put the tie out of the schoolboy's equipment and the school's distinctive colors go, too. It would appear, however, that with a few exceptions London headmasters have been won over by the dress reformers. But as the final decision rests not with them, but with the parents, the victory of the dress reformer in the schools is by no means assured.

Open Shirts and London Schools

The name of Lincoln's Inn takes the mind at once to the law, barristers and solicitors. But, so far as is known, never before have its precincts been chosen as a nesting place by such shy birds as a pair of wild ducks. In New Square is a little inclosure almost surrounded by buildings, and in the center is a charming garden with a small pond, which apparently attracted the attention of a pair of mallard ducks which were on the lookout for a home. Sympathetic humans, determined to assist, provided a box and the necessaries for making a nest near the water's edge. But the duck must have felt doubtful, for she laid her first egg on the grass, where, later, both duck and drake could be seen asleep in the sun with the egg between them. A second egg was also laid on the grass. Human agency again stepped in and put both eggs in the box, and the duck, having accepted the kind thought, took to the nest and laid seven eggs. The drake, having seen matters well under way, took to absenting himself and finally departed about ten days before three ducklings were hatched out. And, so, for the first time in its history, a little bit of the New-square garden has been made into a bird sanctuary.

Wild Ducks in Lincoln's Inn

John Burns, first workingman to become Cabinet Minister in England and an authority on London's past and present, retorted, on a celebrated occasion, to a somewhat slighting comparison by a well-meaning American between the Thames and the Mississippi that the former was liquid history, whereas the latter was just yellow mud. Apparently liquid history has recently been reinforced by history in concrete, for a part of the river parapet of Westminster Gardens has been rebuilt out of bits of stone from the neighboring St. Stephen's steeple. The jagged edges of the pieces of historic masonry have, however, been allowed to form a forbidding wilderness of ledges and jetties, too low to be of any use for pigeons or sea gulls, and too inconvenient to lean against to get a good look at the river below. Whether the history in concrete will in the time of flood prevail against the liquid, and rather swollen, history of the river, it is difficult to say. But then the Thames and the Houses of Parliament have not always worked to a common end.

Thames History; Mississippi Mud

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Utopian or Christian?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We are hearing a great deal lately about unemployment and consequent distress. Apropos, I have been reading an old-fashioned book, Miss Mulock's "John Halifax, Gentleman." It deals with the period just 100 years ago, when the cry which we now hear that mechanical inventions lessen the demand for labor was being raised in England, especially in connection with cloth-weaving machinery. John Halifax (a fictional character, to be sure) found it necessary to introduce such machinery into his mill, and he and his devoted wife are represented as agreeing to meet the situation in this way:

> So I easily found out how they meant to settle the difficulty, namely, by setting aside a portion of the annual income. . . . Three months of little renunciations, three months of the old narrow way of living, and the poor people at Enderley might have full wages whether or not there was full work. Then in our quiet valley there would be no want, no murmurings, and, above all, no blaming of the master.

Admitting the difficulty of applying this method in the case of "big business," one wonders what the result would be if it were attempted where practicable. Suppose that instead of private charity and contributions to relief societies and employment bureaus, the employer resolved to continue his employees' salaries through the dull period, even though this would mean forgoing the new car, the summer cottage, the trip to Europe.

Definite gain for this employer is at once apparent, in happiness, loyalty of employees and the esteeem of his fellows, but the ultimate consequences of such acts are incalculable. How much misunderstanding, bitterness and discouragement would melt away before this practical application of the Golden Rule! One might safely prophesy a restoration of morale, a renaissance of good will and confidence, an outpouring of gratitude and love, such as would quickly sweep away hard times.

Utopian? Let us rather ask whether or not the John Halifax plan is Christian.

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Philadelphia, Pa.